The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Departure of the Naval Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

Affairs Unchanged Along the Lines of the Potomac.

The Rebel Batteries Down the River Shelling the Maryland Shore.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE WEST.

FIGHTING IN NEW-MEXICO.

Four Hundred Rebels Dispersed in Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Rebel Commissioners Slidell and Mason Received with Distinction.

The Steamer Theodora Gone to Charleston Again.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

I think I have sufficient authority for explicitly denying the statement that the army of the Potomac would go into Winter quarters within the lines of the present encampment or intrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has been made by Gen. McCLELLAN. Indeed, within the past forfnight the activity of preparation has been greater than within the same time for the last two months. Of course, an army is to remain in and around Washing to defend the Capitol, and doubtless we shall have a large camp of instruction. For the men and horses constituting this force, Winter barracks will be provided, and timely preparations are making for this; but beyond this there is nothing being done that looks like inaction during the Winter months.

NO NEW MOVEMENTS.

Since the rebels have ran away from Gen. McCALL's division, there is nothing of interest to report, the movements and position of our own forces being contraband. Our scouts range the country round for ten to fifteen miles, but find nothing except the desolated tracks of the rebel hordes.

There is a report in circulation here that the rebels were firing on BANKS' camp to-day, but there is no truth in it. All is quiet in his camp.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac have been ineffectually playing upon our forces engaged in erecting counter batteries on the Maryland shore. The rebel steamer *Page* appears to be aground in Quantico Creek. She cannot escape without risking a few shots from our guns.

Two prisoners arrived at the Navy-Yard to-day, having been captured by our river force on suspicion of being spies. One was taken at Port Tobacco.

THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Deputy-Marshal PHILLIPS represented to the Circuit Court, to-day, that he did not serve the rule issued by that body on the 22d inst., to be served on Gen. PORTER, Provost-Marshal for the District of Columbia, because he was ordered by the President of the United States not to serve the same, and to report to the Court that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended for the present, by order of the President, in regard to the soldiers of the army of the United States within this District. The Deputy-Marshal respectfully disclaims all intention to disobey or treat with disrespect the orders of the Court.

Chief-Justice DUNLOP delivered an opinion to the Court, as follows:

Rule to show cause against Gen. ANDREW PORTER, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, why an attachment of contempt of court, issued against him for obstructing the process of this Court, and the administration of justice under it.

The return made by Deputy-Marshal PHILLIPS, the 26th of October, we will order to be filed, though we do not doubt our power to regard it as insufficient in law, and to proceed against the officer who has made it. The existing condition of the country makes it plain that that officer is powerless against the vast military force of the Executive, subject to his will and order, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

Assuming the verity of the return, which has been made on oath, the case presented is without parallel in the judicial history of the United States, and involves the free action and efficiency of the Judges of this country. The President, charged by the Constitution to take care that the laws be executed, has seen fit to arrest the process of this Court, and to forbid the Deputy Marshal to execute it. It does not involve merely the question of the power of the Executive in civil war to suspend the great writ of freedom, the *habeas corpus*.

When this rule was ordered to give efficiency to that writ, no notice had been given by the President to the Courts or the country of such suspension here, now first announced to us, and it will hardly be maintained that the suspension could be retrospective. The rule in this case, therefore, whatever may be the President's power over the writ of *habeas corpus*, was lawfully ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded. The facts on which the rule was ordered by the Court are assumed to be true, as respects the President, because the President had them before him, and has not denied them, but forbade the Deputy Marshal to serve the rule on Gen. ANDREW PORTER. The President, we think assumes the responsibilities of the acts of Gen. PORTER, set forth in the rule, and sanctions them by his order to Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS, not to serve the process on the Provost Marshal.

The issue ought to be and it is with the President, and we have no physical power to enforce the lawful process of this Court on his military subordinates. Against the President's prohibition we have exhausted every practicable remedy to uphold the lawful authority of this Court. It is, therefore, ordered this 30th day of October, that this opinion of the Court be filed by the Clerk and made part of the record, as explaining the grounds on which we now decide not to order any further proceedings in this case.

Associate Judge MARSHALL said: As a member of this Court and on its behalf I wish it understood that notwithstanding the blow leveled at this Court, I do distinctly assert the following principles:

First—That the law in this country knows no superior.

Second—That the supremacy of the civil authority over the military cannot be denied; that it has been established by the ablest jurists, and I believe recognized and respected by the great Father of the country during the Revolutionary war.

Third—That the Court ought to be respected by every one as the guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen in giving ready and effectual aid by that most valuable means, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Fourth—I therefore respectfully protest against the right claimed to interrupt the proceedings in this case.

So the Judges of the Circuit Court here have decided that their edicts ought to be obeyed, and that if they had the power they would enforce them, but, "as the Court knows herself" that it cannot be done, the Judges content themselves with entering a protest against the military authorities, and Gen. ANDREW PORTER in particular, and directs that all further proccedings in the case be stopped. The Court is discreet, certainly, and it is probahle that the sentinels will now be withdrawn from pacing up and down before the doors of the Judges.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

It is certain that no one outside of the naval expedition knows where the first blow will be struck. It is probable, however, that the earliest news concerning its operations will come through Southern channels.

THE STORY ABOUT CAPT. DUPONT'S CLERK.

The *Tribune's* story of the running away of Capt. DUPONT's clerk grew out of what the boys call "a sell." Some wag innocently remarked that "the clerk had gone to parts unknown," with all the papers, orders, etc. Without stopping to think that he himself was ignorant of the destination of the fleet, the vigilant "special" at once informed the *Tribune* that the clerk had gone to secesh.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, Military Governor of Alexandria, has issued an order forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers in his District.

Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH has been authorized by the Provost Court to seize a number of secession songs and pamplets, offered for sale by a bookseller of Alexander. Judge FREESE says he will not permit the sale of any such documents, neither will he allow the utterance of secession sentiments in any shape.

I send you by mail a copy of the decision of Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, in the case of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York, and HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, against WITMER & Co., of Alexandria. It is on this decision that an appeal is to be made to the President, and the opinion of Judge FREESE is intended as a precedent to cover all civil cases of a similar nature. If the decision is sustained, it will equal in importance the *coup d'etat* of Gen. BUTLER as to the contrabands.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

I have before alluded to the enhanced rates of rents in Washington since the Army of Occupation came here. The effect has also been to raise the value of real estate. A gentleman showed me a piece of property to-day that last June would not have sold for twenty thousand dollars, that is now rated at fifty thousadd. Indeed, the owner will not not part with it at that price.

THE MILITARY EXAMINING BOARDS.

There are, at this time, in HEINTZELMAN'S and FRANKLIN's divisions, two examining boards in full blast, and judging from the character and military reputation of their members, those gentlemen who have entered the service for pastime will discover, when too late, that they have mistaken their calling, or find their "occupation gone." The very names of the officers composing these Boards strike terror to aspiring military novices. In HEINTZELMAN'S Division they are Col. PRATT, Thirty-first New-York Volunteer Regiment; Col. SIMPSON, Second New-Jersey Regiment, U. S. A.; Col. HAWMAN, Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, U. S. A. In FRANKLIN'S Division, Col. WARD, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment; Col. HERBERT, New-Jersey First Regiment; Col. POE, Second Michigan Regiment, U. S. A. We sympathise with the victims who may come within their clutches.

A RARE PROMOTION.

CHAS. A. AUSTIN, of Massachusetts, has been promoted from an ordinary seaman to be master's mate. This is a most rare, if not the first occurrence of the kind, and will assure Jack that good conduct is sometimes rewarded with promotion.

A DEFAULTING OFFICER.

A Lieutenant-Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment has resigned his commission, and the resignatinn is accepted, when, unfortunately, he has borrowed several hundred dollars from the regiental fund.

UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The army Chaplains held a meeting this morning, at Trinity Church, in this city. The principal object appeared to be the concentration of their efforts so as to procure the passage of a law more clearly defining their position and rank, their relations to other officers, and the uniform they should wear. The law now prescribes that they shall have the pay of Captains of Cavalry, but does not designate their uniform. It was finally determined to present this matter to the President and the proper military authorities, through a Committee, and to agree upon what action it is necessary Congress shall take in order to remedy the evils complained of.

THE NUMBER OF THE SICK.

The weekly reports from the hospitals, show the following as the number of inmate for the week ending Oct. 25: On E-street, 80; Seminary, 120; Union, 163; Columbian, 231; Circle, 42; Alexandria, 134. Total, 820. This is a decrease since last week.

COL. EINSTEIN.

Col. EINSTEIN has been mustered out of the service, and, indeed, mustered from Washington to Philadelphia.

NOTABILITIES.

Among the notabilities at Willard's to-day, I notice Gen. BUTLER, WM. B. THOMAS, Collector of Philadelphia, Hon. O. B. MATTESON and Count CORWIN.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN THE CAMPS.

Secretary Seward, and Assistant Secretary SEWARD, to-day visited the camps on the Virginia side.

SENATOR WILSON'S NEW POSITION.

Senator WILSON to-day entered the service, as a member of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff.

LEUTZE'S PICTURE IN THE ROTUNDA.

LEUTZE, the artist, has commenced painting the large picture for the vacant panel of the great rotunda. The subject is allegorical, typifying the advance of population Westward. The design was described last Spring, when it was first exhibited here. The sketch is very graphic and spirited.

SOLDIERS TO BE SHOT.

It is understood that Gen. McCLELLAN has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Some members of the Thirty-third New-York Regiment, owing to gross misconduct, to-day got into difficulty with citizens in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. Two of the former were severely injured. Gen. HANCOCK sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

Col. HENRY L. SCOTT, one of the Inspectors-General and son-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, has been retired by the Army Board, owing to his physical disability.

The Navy Department will take no notice of applications for places of masters or master's mates where the ages of the applicants are not stated, and references to the last employers given.

Capt. HENRY B. DAVIDSON, of the Tennessee First Cavalry, having left his regiment July 1st, on thirty days' leave, and having failed to report for duty, has been dropped from the rolls.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival There of the Rebel Commissioners to Europe.

THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Return of the Theodora to Charleston.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana at 5 P. M. on the 25th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Columbia* encountered strong northerly gales, with a heavy head sea, during most of her passage.

The *Columbia* brings intelligence that the Confederate steamer *Theodore*, formerly the *Gordon*, a vessel of 518 tons burden, Capt. LOCKWOOD, left Havana on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., for Charleston, having been in port a week. She sailed from Charleston for Cardenas, where she landed Messrs. SLIDEL and MASON, Confederate States Commissioners for Europe, and afterwards proceeded to Havana—Messrs. SLIDEL and MASON taking the land route to Havana. The Commissioners were received with the highest consideration, from the Captain-General down.

The *Theodora* is supposed to have taken with her a large quantity of arms and provisions, such as coffee, &c. She was presented while there with a silk flag by Southern ladies. She took out with her about twenty passengers, including Mr. MEADE, late United States Minister to Brazil.

Consul-Gen. SHUFELDT telegraphed to the Commander of the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, at Trinidad, on the 24th, to proceed at once to Havana.

The British Consul called on the Confederate Commissioners, in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General.

From the *Diario de la Marina* we learn that the *Theodora* arrived at Cardenas on the morning of the 17th October, with a view to ascertain if the two Envoys were in time to take the Spanish mail steamer to Cadiz. The steamer in question had, however, left on the 16th.

The *Theodora* cleared at Havana for Nassau, N P., the British Consul giving the necessary papers.

The blockade seems to interfere very slightly with intercourse between Havana and the rebel ports. The British schooner *R. Burrows* reached Havana from Mobile on the 16th inst., with full files of Southern paper. The *Burrows* had of course run the blockade. A few days later the British brig *Maj. Barbour* performed the same feat at New-Orleans, reaching Havana in safety, bringing details of the Hollins victory.

The capture of the steamer *Salvor* by the *Keystone State* had caused much sensation at Havana.

Capt. COXETTER, late of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, is in Havana. He came in the *Theodora*, and was left there for no good.

Things look quite warlike in Havana, a large vessel was in the harbor fitting out for Mexico.

From the Diario de la Marina, Oct. 18.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the Confederate steamer *Teodora*, or *Theodore*, arrived at the port of Cardenas, having on board two distinguished persons from the South, sent by President DAVIS in the character of Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Governments of England and France.

The steamer in question sailed from the port of Charleston; but we are not aware why she has put into Cardenas. Certainly the mere fact that she brings two Ministers Plenipotentiary, *en route* to Europe, appears to indicate that some event has occurred of great importance in favor of the South. This is only conjecture on our part, but we do not believe it to be without foundation, and we would add that, in our opinion, these Plenipotentiaries go to ask the recognition of the Confederation of the Southern States from the principal Powers of Europe. We expect shortly further advices in regard to this matter.

After the foregoing was written, we received the following dispatch from our Cardenas correspondent:

CARDENAS, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

The steamer *Theodora*, from Charleston, brings the Envoys of the Confederate States near the Governments of England and France. The Envoys are Mr. SLIDELL, of New-Orleans, and Mr. MASON, of Virginia. They have touched at this port to learn if they can overtake the mail steamer for Cadiz.

From the Diario de la Marina, Oct. 19.

This morning, at 7 o'clock, the Confederate steamer *Theodora*, which arrived day before yesterday at Cardenas, entered our port. Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. MASON, the Commissioners from the South, have not arrived in her, but we understand will come by rail to this capital the day after to-morrow.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Its Departure on Tuesday Morning at Daylight.

THE FLEET SPOKEN OFF CAPE HENRY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, }
Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 30. }

The great fleet sailed this morning—the *Wabash* taking the lead at daylight, when the gun was fired as a signal, and the *Cahawba* bringing up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the Capes in splendid style. The *Baltic* had the *Ocean Express* in tow, the *Vanderbilt* the *Great Republic*, and the *Illinois* the *Golden Eagle*. The morning was the most beautiful of the season, and the scene the finest ever witnessed on this continent.

There is no news from Old Point.

REPORT BY THE TRANSPORT THOMAS SWANN.

The United States steam transport *Thomas Swann*, Capt. HAMILTON, from Baltimore forty-eight hours, and Fortress Monroe twenty-four hours, arrived yesterday morning. The sailing vessels of the United States fleet were under way Monday, at 5 P. M., and the steamers were getting under way when the *Thomas Swann* left.

On Monday, the 28th, at midnight, off Hog Island, she passed four steamers bound south.

PROGRESS OF THE FLEET.

Capt. HAMILTON, of the United States steam transport *Thomas Swann*, reports on the 29th inst., off Cape Henry, passed twenty vessels belonging to the Naval Expedition, all under convoys. Spoke them, and they all reported that they were bound South.

THAT STARTLING REPORT.

The following card appears in the Philadelphia *North American:*

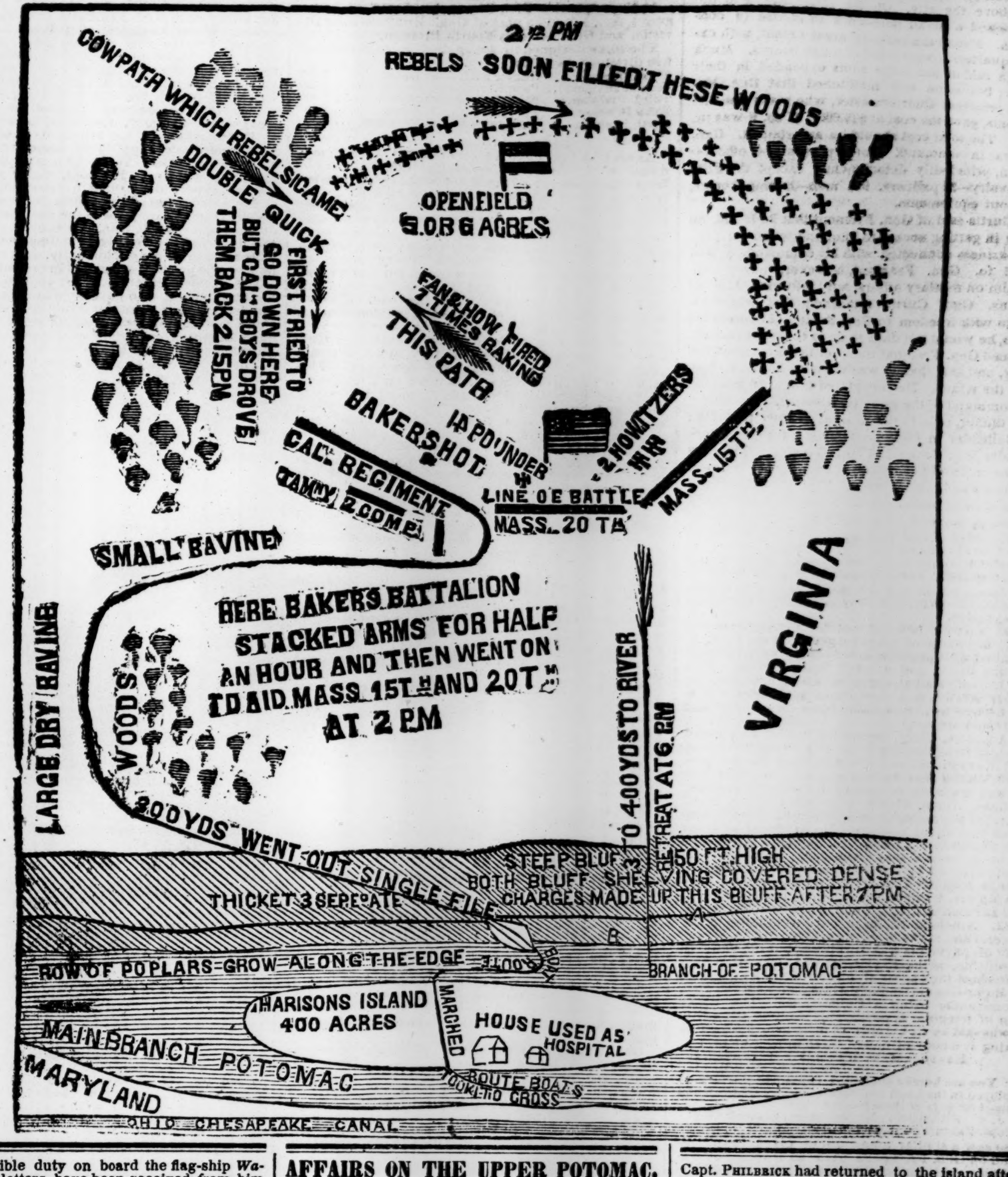
TO THE PUBLIC.

My brother-in-law, ALEXANDER McKINLEY, a native and citizen of Philadelphia, and a member of its bar, is the private and confidential secretary of Flag-Officer DUPONT. To this post of honor and confidence he was invited by Capt. DUPONT, and he is now discharging his responsible duty on board the flag-ship *Wabash*. Private letters have been received from him to-day dated Oct. 27. The New-York *Tribune* of to-day, under its editorial head, has circulated a report which has been copied into the *Evening Bulletin* of this city, under the caption of "Startling Report," that "the private secretary of Commodore DUPONT had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore." The natural effect of this rumor is that Mr. McKINLEY's name has been most unkindly referred to. I pronounce the whole story to be a vile calumny, and have, by the advice of counsel, taken measures to trace it to its source, meaning to hold strictly responsible all who contribute to the defamation of an innocent and absent man.

J. W. FAIRES,
No. 245 South Thirteenth-street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1861.

DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.



IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FOUR HUNDRED REBELS DISPERSED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Gen. PRENTISS, who left St. Louis on Monday last with a force of infantry to surprise and capture the rebels at Fulton, in Calloway County, has returned, and reports that before he reached Fulton, Gen. JOHN R. HENDERSON, of the State Militia, had made a compromise with the rebels at DYER's mills, near Concord, by which he agreed that the United States would not make any arrests if the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their homes.

Gen. PRENTISS acquiesced in the compromise, but on the first violation of it will visit severe vengeance upon the offenders.

The rebels were 400 strong, and Gen. HENDERSON'S force numbered 1,500. The proposition for compromise came from the rebels.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Congressional Committee closed their labors last night. It is understood that they made a searching investigation into the alleged frauds and irregularities of the Government officers of this Military Department. The result of their examination will be made public in a few days.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF PARTIES OF REBELS.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Santa Fé mail furnishes the following interesting items:

"About the 4th inst. a party of New-Mexico volunteers, under Capt. MINK, was surprised at Alimosa, thirty-five miles bely Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horse stampeded. Capt. MINK proposed to surrender his company, but his men dissented, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about one hundred United States troops, from Fort Craig, pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their Captain and ten men, wounded about thirty, and killed thirty horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Messella.

Another band of rebels who had been encamped on the Arkansas River were being pursued by a company of Confederate States dragoons, from Fort Wise, and a company of New-Mexicans.

THE TRIAL OF PIRATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

EBEN LANE, the last of the *Jeff. Davis* pirates was acquitted on the ground that, being the navigator of the *Enchantress* after her capture, he must have delayed her progress, preventing her arrival at a rebel port; because, in sixteen days the vessel only made 250 miles. LANE alleges that he sailed the vessel North during the night and South during the day.

THOMAS QUIGLEY, DAVID MULLENS and EDWARD ROCKFORD, were convicted of piracy last evening.

The schooner *Specie*, captured off Savannah, bound for Havana, has arrived at the Navy-yard.

DEPARTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS FOR BOSTON.

Yesterday evening, the rebel prisoners—numbering 900—who have been confined in Fort Lafayette, Fort Wood, and on Governor's Island, left on the steamer *State of Maine* for Boston, at which place they will be incarcerated in Fort Warren. A guard of 100 men, commanded by Capt. UPDEGRAFF, accompanied them, so as to make sure that none lose themselves on the way.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE LATE DISASTER.

A Full History of the Movement Across the Potomac, and the Disaster which Followed it—Where the Responsibility Belongs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

It is now a week since the battle took place between the opposing forces which met this side of Leesburgh. During that time many versions of the affair have been given, all more or less incorrect, and the country has been balancing between the blame which certain correspondents insist should fall upon Gen. STONE and the unbounded praise which the same parties lavish upon the late Col. BAKER. I have prepared, from official documents—the same from which Gen. STONE has made up his report—the following statement, which embraces every movement, every order and every result up to the time when Gen. BANKS assumed the command and the general retreat was ordered. Before giving that statement, I will remark that the order said to have been found upon the person of Col. BAKER, signed STONE, and ordering him to go on to Leesburgh, is a forgery. Gen. STONE is not NAPOLEON and does not sign his dispatches STONE, nor does he address Colonels as Generals, nor does he write ungrammatical orders. I have his word for it, that the document is a forgery.

It seems that on the 20th instant, Gen. STONE, having been advised of the movement of Gen. McCALL to Darnestown, determined to make a demonstration to draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leesburgh. Consequently he proceeded, at 1 P. M., to Edwards' Ferry, from this point, with GORMAN's Brigade, the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, two troops of the Van Alen Cavalry and the Putnam Rangers, sending at the same time to Harrison's Island and vicinity four companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. DEVENS, (who had already one company on the island,) and Col. LEE, with a battalion of the Twentieth Massachusetts. And to Conrad's Ferry, a section of VAUGHN's Rhode Island Battery and the Tammany Regiment, under Col. COGGSWELL. A section of BUNTING's Y. Y. S. M. Battery, under Lieut. BRAMHALL, was at the time on duty at Conrad's Ferry, and RICKETT's Battery, already posted at Edwards' Ferry, under Col. WOODRUFF.

The movement of Gen. McCALL, on the day previous, seems to have attracted the attention of the enemy, as just previous to the arrival of Gen. STONE at Edwards' Ferry, a regiment of infantry had appeared from the direction of Leesburgh, and taken shelter behind a wooded hill near Goose Creek, 1¾ miles from the position of the Union troops at the ferry. Gen. STONE ordered Gen. GORMAN to display his forces in view of the enemy, which was done, without inducing any movement on their part, and then ordered three flat boats to be passed from the canal into the river, at the same time throwing shell and spherical shot into and beyond the wood where the enemy were concealed, and into all cover from which fire could be opened on boats crossing the river, to produce an impression that a crossing was to be made. Orders were also sent to Col. DEVENS, at Harrison's Island, some four miles up the river to detach Capt. PHILBRICK and twenty men to cross from the island and explore by a path through woods little used, in the direction of Leesburgh, to see if he could find anything concerning the enemy's position in that direction; but to retire and report on discovering any of the enemy. The launching of the boats and shelling at Edwards' Ferry caused a rapid retiring of the force which had been seen there, and Gen. STONE caused the embarkation of three boat-loads of thirty-five men each, from the First Minnesota, who, under cover of the shelling, crossed and recrossed the river, the boats consuming in crossing from three to seven minutes. The spirit displayed by officers and men at the thought of crossing the river was most cheering, and satisfied the General that they could be depended on for most gallant service, whenever more than demonstration might be required of them.

As darkness came on Gen. STONE ordered GORMAN's Brigade and the Seventh Michigan to fall back to their respective camps, but retained the Tammany Regiment, the companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and artillery near Conrad's Ferry, in their position, waiting the result of Capt. PHILBRICK's scout, he (STONE) remaining with his Staff at Edwards' Ferry. About 4 P. M., Lieut. HOWE, Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, reported to Gen. STONE that Capt. PHILBRICK had returned to the island after proceeding unmolested to within a mile and a half of Leesburgh, and that he had there discovered, in the edge of a wood, an encampment of about thirty tents, which he approached to within twenty-five rods without being challenged, the camp having no pickets out any distance in the direction of the river. Gen. STONE at once sent orders to Col. DEVENS to cross four companies of his regiment to the Virginia shore, and march silently, under the cover of night, to the position of the camp referred to, to attack and destroy it at daybreak, pursue the enemy lodged there as far as would be prudent with the small force, and return rapidly to the island, his return to be covered by a company of the Massachusetts Twentieth, which was directed to be posted on a bluff directly over the landing place. Col. DEVENS was ordered to use this opportunity to observe the approaches to Leesburgh and the position and force of the enemy in the vicinity, and in case he found no enemy, or found him only weak and in a position where he could observe well and be secure until his party could be strengthened sufficiently to make a valuable reconnoissance, which should safely ascertain the position and force of the enemy, to hold on and report. Orders were dispatched to Col. BAKER to send the First California Regiment to Conrad's Ferry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the remainder of his brigade in a state of readiness to move after an early breakfast. Also to Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, to move with a batalion of a regiment to the river bank opposite Harrison's Island, to arrive there by daybreak. Col. DEVENS, in pursuance of his orders, crossed the river and proceeded to a point indicated by a scouting party, Col. LEE remaining on the bluff with 100 men to cover his return.

In order to distract attention from Col. DEVENS' movement, and at the same time to effect reconnoissance in the direction of Leesburgh from Edwards' Ferry, Gen. STONE ordered Gen. GORMAN to throw across the river, at that point, two companies of First Minnesota, under cover of fire from RICKETT'S Battery, and sent a party of thirty-one VAN ALEN Cavalry, under command of Maj. MIX, accompanied by Capt. CHAS. STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. MURPHY, Lieuts. PIERCE and GOURAUD, with orders to advance along Leesburgh road until they should come to the vicinity of the battery, which was known to be on that road, and then turn to the left and examine the heights between that and Goose Creek, see if any of the enemy were posted in that vicinity, ascertain as nearly as possible their number and disposition, examine the country with reference to the passage of troops to the Leesburgh and Georgetown turnpike, and return rapidly to cover behind the skirmishers of the First Minnesota.

This reconnoissance was most gallantly made by all in the party, which proceeded along the Leesburgh road nearly three miles from the ferry, and when near the position of a hidden battery came suddenly on a Mississippi regiment about thirty-five yards distant, received its fire and returned it with their pistols. The fire of the enemy killed one horse, but Lieut. GOURAUD, the gallant Adjutant of the Cavalry Battalion, seized the dismounted man, and drawing him on his horse behind him carried him safely from the field. One private of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry was brought off by the party, and as he was well mounted and armed his mount replaced the one lost by the fire of the enemy. Meantime Col. DEVENS on the right, having in pursuance of his orders arrived at the position indicated by the scouts as the site of the enemy's camp, found that the scouts had been deceived by the uncertain light, and had mistaken the openings in the trees for a row of tents. He found, however, wood in which he concealed his force from view and proceeded to examine the space between that and Leesburgh, sending back word to Gen. STONE that thus far he could see no enemy. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, which was carried by Lieut. HOWE Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, Gen. STONE ordered a non-commissioned officer and ten cavalry to join Col. DEVENS, for the purpose of scouring the country near him while he continued his reconnoissance, and to give him due notice of the approach of any enemy, and that Lieut.-Col. WARD, with his battalion of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, should move on to Smart's Mill, half a mile to the right of the crossing-place of Cols. DEVENS and LEE, where, in strong position, he could watch and protect the flank of Col. DEVENS on his return, and secure a second crossing-place more favorable than the first, and connected by a good road with Leesburgh. Capt. CANDY, Assistant Adjutant-General in Gen. LANDER's Staff, served on Gen. STONE's Staff during the day, and accompanied the cavalry.

For some reason never explained at headquarters, neither of those orders were carried out. The caval-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 19th inst.

We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2½ A. M., Oct. 11. After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field-work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost at $15,000. If so, it was judicious. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,338 men, principally detachments, except the First Iowa Cavalry—34 officers, 904 men—having horses, but without equipments.

Gen. Curtis said of Gen. Fremont that he found no difficulty in getting access to him, and when he presented business connected with his command, it was attended to. Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, he would not dare to do so to Gen. Fremont. He deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said that he was no more bound by law than by the winds. He considered him to be unequal to the command of the army in Missouri.

After dinner, rode to the Arsenal below the city; Capt. Callender in charge. Garrison for its protection under Maj. Granger, Third Cavalry. But very few arms on hand; a number of heavy guns designed for gunboats and mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making ammunition. He said he had heard that some person had a contract for making the carriages for these guns, but if so, that he knew nothing of it, and that it was entirely irregular, he being the proper officer to attend to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation. He expected soon to receive funds, and desired them for current purposes; was fearful, however, that they might be diverted to other payments.

Visited a large hospital not far distant from the Arsenal, in charge of Asst.-Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A. It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient corps of assistants from the volunteer service, and in addition a number of Sisters of Charity as nurses. God bless these pure and disinterested women!

Col. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me and represented irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his government, stating that he was required to make payments and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of $100,000 to the Quartermaster's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited abstract of payments by one Paymaster (Maj. Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz.: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 15 First Lieutenants, 11 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant Surgeons; total, 42. Nineteen of these have appointments as Engineers, and are entitled to cavalry pay. A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major-General's Body Guard of only 300 men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont was said by Col. Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointments:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, }
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23, 1861. }

SIR: You are hereby appointed Captain of Cavalry, to be employed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these headquarters.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

To Capt. FELIX VOGEL, present.

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on Gen. Fremont's Staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain of Engineers! This person was a musician in a theatre in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the person having presented the two papers and demanded his pay. Col. Andrews also stated that these appointments bore one date, but directed payments, in some cases, a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount.

The principal Commissary, Capt. Haines, had no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon.

Major Allen, principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great irregularities in his department, and requested special instructions. This he deemed important, as orders were communicated by a variety of persons, in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements of money. These orders were frequently given verbally. He was sending, under Gen. Fremont's order, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was 160 miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,309 73.

In regard to the contracts. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen at St. Louis, that Gen. Fremont has around him and in his Staff, persons directly and indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Haskell, Captain and A. D. C. He, though on Gen. Fremont's Staff, is said to be a contractor for hay, and forage, and mules. The person named in his note, Col. Degraf, is his partner:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, }
CAMP ELLIS, Oct. 2, 1861. }

SIR: I am requested by the Commanding General to authorize Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipt for the same being all the voucher you require. Respectfully yours,

LEONIDAS HASKELL, Captain and A. D. C.

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage direct to Quartermasters, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, and for the purpose, if a contractor or the copartner of one, of filling his own contract. It is difficult to suppose that this double transaction is done without a consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid to Degraf be compared with that paid to the contractors whose forage was seized. The same Capt. Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his animals, "good, bad, and indifferent," as Capt. Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules, "wheel," "lead," &c. Besides, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the army. Notwithstanding all this he received an order to inspect and receive Mr. Haskell's mules as rapidly as possible. Capt. Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri.

By directions of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—28 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and $17 95 per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer, (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that State,) were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with a corresponding amount of hay, at 33 cents per bushel for the grain, and $19 per ton for hay.

Capt. Edward M. Davis, a member of his Staff, received a contract, by the direct order of Gen. Fremont, for blankets. They were examined by a board of army officers, consisting of Capt. Hendershott, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Harris, Commissary of Subsistence; and Capt. Turnley, Assistant Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be made mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased, and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital.

Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to the army now in field, may be enumerated, 500 half-barrels, to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 500 tons of ice.

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis, near and around the private house occupied by him as quarters—the Brant house—which, by the by, is rented for $6,000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weather-boarded, and are sufficient, as quarters and stables, for 1,000 men. Like those of Camp Benton, these barracks were built by contract, on published proposals. They are certainly more expensive and more permanent than the quarters a temporary army would require, and the precise cost of them, though difficult to be got at, should be ascertained.

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River, by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferryboat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive.

Contracts, it will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by the law and the army regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Capt. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the facts, which he gave me, as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original proclamation, and address to the army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Major Garrett, of the Indiana Cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

Adjutant-General will have 200 copies of proclamation of Commanding General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to the Army of the same date, sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Major Garrett, Indiana Cavalry. Major Garrett will distribute it through the country. J. C. F., Commanding General.

SEPT. 23, 1861.

We left St. Louis Oct. 12 for Gen. Fremont's headquarters at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, 125 miles from St. Louis. Gen. Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,200 men. The Eighth Iowa were there, *en route* for Tipton. At this place there was accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats and other means of transportation; also, the half-barrels for carrying the water, and a number of mules, which Capt. Turnley said he could not get forward, having no control over the transportation by railroad.

We arrived in Tipton at 9 A. M. of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called on by Gen. Fremont, and, upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinstry's division, about 8,000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and best supplied of the whole army. They certainly are, so far as means of transportation are concerned.

At Tipton, beside Gen. Fremont and staff, his body-guard, &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's First Division and Gen. Asboth's Fourth Division.

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows:

First Division	Hunter's	at Tipton	9,750
Second Division	Pope's	at Georgetown	9,220
Third Division	Siegel's	at Sedalia	7,980
Fifth Division	Asboth's	at Tipton	6,451
Sixth Division	McKinstry's	at Syracuse	5,388
Total			38,789

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required 100 wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis') had horses and indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets; consequently, on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed. This march to Tipton (35 miles) was made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and parallel to the railroad, and but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march without provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain-storm came up, and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for 24 hours; and when food was received, the beef was found to be spoiled.

Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipple. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was $30,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported at headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, was, without Gen. Hunter's knowledge, taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for marching to Durock Ferry, dated at Tipton, Oct. 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march.

When Gen. Pope received his order to march at Georgetown, 25 miles distant, he wrote back to Gen. Hunter a letter, which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportation and supplies, and asked whether Gen. Fremont could mean what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and maintaining in, the field, the forces under his command.

Gen. Hunter also stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted by Gen. Fremont, and never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel, I will venture to assert, cannot be found in the annals of military warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missourian on his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people.

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July, called there from New-York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had no embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff. Thompson and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri. Two regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind intrenchments. Cairo and Bird's Point were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be reinforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and the Northwestern States, and could hold out until reinforced, even if attacked by superior forces.

On his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. Fremont was met by Capt. Cavender, First Missouri, and Maj. Farrar, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, and requests for reenforcements. Maj. Phelps, M. C., from Springfield, Dr. Miller, of Omaha, and many other citizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, and urged the sending of reinforcements. To Gov. Gamble, Gen. Fremont said: "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that most gallant officer. The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, and the whole of Pope's nine regiments brought by rail to St. Louis and Rolla, and thence sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an emergency would have pursued this obvious course.

The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place Aug. 10, when the brave Lyon fell, and the troops borne down by greatly superior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of reinforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, 125 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, Aug. 4, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

After the news of the battle reached St. Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope, in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in these troops before the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lloyd's army, although it was supposed in St. Louis that Price and McCulloch were following it, and that Hardee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and McCulloch so badly that they would have been unable to follow our force in their retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army expected to meet reinforcements, and to return with them and drive Price and McCulloch from the Southwest.

Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called thither on a suggestion from Washington as an adviser. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for consideration and advice a paper called "Dispositions for Retaking Springfield." It sets out with a statement that Springfield is the strong strategical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not this enter the brain of the Major-General before the fall of Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold that important key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, "Why march on Springfield, where there is no enemy, and nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which direction Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels." Instead of this he was sent to Rolla, without instructions, and remained there until ordered to Jefferson City, still without instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found him.

No steps having been taken by Gen. Fremont to meet Price in the field, he moved forward his line of march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the place, he remained ten or more days, evidently expecting that some movement would be made against him. None being made he advanced, and, with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan, with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of September.

Now for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented and Price's army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair. Before Price got to Lexington, the forces to resist him were the following: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the western line of Missouri, under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,300; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi River and along the Iowa line. Outside of St. Louis were some 17,000; in St. Louis itself, 18,000. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sunday, Sept. 22, was to concentrate from St. Louis, Jefferson City and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men, and relieve Mulligan. He said that if Price was a soldier, Lexington was already fallen, but with energy, Price could be captured, with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged—that there was no transportation—is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command, and the march from Sedalia was only forty-five miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by Thursday, and, as it appears, before it was taken.

Gen. Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri to Lexington, and by crossing the river to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reaching the river opposite the town, found it commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops was to strike the river at a point below Lexington in our control, to cross it, and march upon the town. In the interview with Gen. Fremont the question was asked whether any orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan, and the reply being in the negative, Gen. Hunter suggested orders to Sturgis; and, had the order then been given by telegraph, he would have reached the river before Price had taken possession of the north bank, and could have crossed. *The order was not given until three days after this interview.* The loss of time was fatal.

Mulligan was ordered from Jefferson City, then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with only one regiment, and with that to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell Price had under his command 20,000 men, and his force was receiving daily augmentations from the disaffected in the State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back toward Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton, on the 13th of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage. Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation. With what prospect, it must be inquired, can Gen. Fremont, under such circumstances, expect to overtake a retreating army, some one hundred miles ahead, with a deep river between?

Gen. Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent, and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him is, that he is more fond of the pomp than of the stern realities of war—that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration—that by his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost—and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions to Gen. Fremont:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 14, 1861.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following instructions for your government:

In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department, in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around the city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This of course does not apply to officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

Major Allen desires the services of Capt. Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo.

Instructions were previously given (Oct. 12) to Hon. James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph, Mo.

We left St. Louis Oct. 14, and arrived at Indianapolis in the evening. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the work of suppressing the rebellion. Fifty-five regiments, with several batteries of artillery, had been raised and equipped—a larger number of troops in proportion to population than any other State has sent into the field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that additional troops could readily be raised. The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition, including fixed ammunition for three batteries of artillery. This arsenal was visited, and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent pyrotechnist. Quite a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I venture to assert that the ammunition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. Morton stated that his funds for this purpose were exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and informed him that the Government would pay for what had been furnished to the troops in the field. It is suggested that an officer of ordnance be sent to Indianapolis to inspect the Arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view of reimbursing the State.

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12½ o'clock P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally Secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and Conservatives, would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green River with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which, with the force he had, he would not be able to resist; but, nevertheless, he would fight them. He, as well as citizens of the State, said that the Border State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin River, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green River. On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of Ex-Secretary Guthrie and Gen. Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels. But he thought Gen. Sherman over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive, and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive, and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if needed. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade, at Pittsburgh, 2,800 strong, two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburgh, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours, and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels; that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and the Northwest. Respectfully submitted.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE FIGHT AT BALL'S BLUFFS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STONE.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, Oct. 23, 1861.

GENERAL: On the 20th inst., being advised from Headquarters of Gen. MCCALL's movement to Drainsville to reconnoitre and draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leesburgh, I went to Edwards' Ferry, at 1 o'clock P. M., with Gen. GORMAN's Brigade, Seventh Michigan, two troops of the Van Alen Cavalry and the Putnam Rangers, while four companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to Harrison's Island, under Col. DEVENS, who then had one company on the island, and Col. LEE, with a battalion of the Massachusetts Twentieth, a section of the Rhode Island Battery and Tammany Regiment, was sent to Conrad's Ferry. A section of BUNTING's New-York and RICKETT's Battery were already on duty respectfully at Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries.

Gen. MCCALL's movement had evidently attracted the attention of the enemy, a regiment of infantry having appeared from the direction of Leesburgh, and taken shelter behind a hill about one mile and a half from our position at the Ferry.

Gen. GORMAN was ordered to deploy his forces in view of the enemy, and in so doing no movement of the enemy was excited. Three flat-boats were ordered, and at the same time shell and spherical case shot was thrown into the place of the enemy's concealment. This was done to produce an impression that a crossing was to be made. The shelling of Edwards' Ferry, and launching of the boats, induced the quick retirement of the enemy's force seen there, and three boat loads, of thirty-five men each, from the First Minnesota, crossed and recrossed the river, each trip occupying about six or seven minutes.

While this was going on, the men evinced, by their cheering, that they were all ready and determined to fight gallantly when the opportunity was presented. At dusk, Gen. GORMAN's Brigade and the Seventh Michigan returned to camp, leaving the Tammany Regiment and the companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and Artillery at Conrad's Ferry in position, awaiting the return of scouts. Meanwhile, Gen. STONE remained at Edwards' Ferry. At 10 o'clock P. M., Lieut. HOWE, Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, reported that scouts under Capt. PHILBRICK had returned to the island, having been within one mile of Leesburgh, and there discovering in the edge of a wood an encampment of thirty tents. No pickets were out any distance, and he approached to within twenty-five rods without being even challenged.

Orders were then instantly sent to Col. DEVENS to cross four companies to the Virginia shore, and march silently under cover of night to the position of the camp referred to, to attack and destroy it at daybreak, pursue the enemy lodged there as far as would be prudent, and return immediately to the island, his return to be covered by a company of the Massachusetts Twentieth, to be posted over the landing-place. Col. DEVENS was ordered to make close observation of the position, strength, and movements of the enemy, and, in the event of there being no enemy there visible, to hold on in a secure position until he could be strengthened sufficiently to make a valuable reconnoissance.

At this time orders were sent to Col. BAKER to send the First California Regiment to Conrad's Ferry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the remainder of his brigade ready to move early.

Lieut.-Col. WOOD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was also ordered to move with a battalion to the river bank, opposite Harrison's Island, by daybreak. Two mounted howitzers, in charge of Lieut. FRENCH, of RICKETT's Battery, were ordered to the tow-path of the canal opposite Harrison's Island.

Col. DEVENS, in pursuance of his orders, crossed, and proceeded to the point indicated, Col. LEE remaining on the bluff with 100 men to cover his return. To distract attention from Col. DEVENS' movements, and to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Leesburgh from Edwards' Ferry, I directed Gen. GORMAN to throw across the river at that point two companies of the First Minnesota, under cover of a fire from RICKETT's Battery, and sent out a party of 31 Van Alen Cavalry, under Maj. MIX, accompanied by Capt. CHAS. STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. MURPHY, and Lieuts. PIERCE and GOURAUD, with orders to advance along the Leesburgh Road until they should come to the vicinity of a battery which was known to be on that road, and then turn to the left and examine the heights between that and Goose Creek, and see if any of the enemy were posted in the vicinity, find out their numbers as nearly as possible, their disposition, examine the country with reference to the passage of troops to the Leesburgh and Georgetown Turnpike, and return rapidly to cover behind the skirmishers of the Minnesota First. This reconnoissance was most gallantly conducted, and the party proceeded along the Leesburgh Road nearly two miles from the Ferry, and when near the position of the hidden battery, came suddenly upon a Mississippi regiment, about 35 yards distant, received its fire, and returned it with their pistols. The fire of the enemy killed one horse, but Lieut. GOURAUD seized the dismounted man, and, drawing him on his horse behind him, carried him unhurt from the field. One private of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry was brought off by the party a prisoner, who, being well mounted and armed, his mount replaced the one lost by the fire of the enemy.

Meantime, on the right, Col. DEVENS, having in pursuance of his orders arrived at the position designated to him as the site of the enemy's camp, found that the scouts had been deceived by the uncertain light, and mistaken openings in the trees for a row of tents. Col. DEVENS found, however, a wood in which he concealed his force, and proceeded to examine the space between that and Leesburgh, sending back to report that thus far he could see no enemy. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, brought me by Lieut. HOWE, who had accompanied both the parties, I ordered a non-commissioned officer and ten cavalry to join Col. DEVENS for the purpose of scouring the country near him while engaged in his reconnoissance and giving due notice of the approach of any force, and that Lieut.-Col. WARD with his battalion of the Fifteenth Massachusetts should move on SMOOT's Mills, half a mile to the right of the crossing place of Col. DEVENS, and see where, in a strong position, he could watch and protect the flank of Col. DEVENS in his return, and secure a second crossing more favorable than the first, and connected by a good road to Leesburgh. Capt. CANDY, Assistant Adjutant-General and Gen. LANDER accompanied the cavalry to serve with it. For some reason never explained to me neither of these orders were carried out. The cavalry were transferred to the Virginia shore, but were sent back without having left the shore to go inland, and thus Col. DEVENS was deprived of the means of obtaining warning of any approach of the enemy.

The battalion under Col. WARD was detained on the bluff in the rear of Col. DEVENS, instead of being directed to the right. Col. BAKER having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the First California Regiment at an early hour, proceeded to Edwards' Ferry and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment was at the former place, and the three other regiments of his brigade ready to march. I directed him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and in a full conversation explained to him the position as it then stood. I told him that Gen. MCCALL had advanced his troops to Drainsville, and that I was extremely desirous of ascertaining the exact position and force of the enemy in our front, and exploring as far as it was safe on the right towards Leesburgh, and on the left towards the Leesburgh and Gum Spring road. I also informed Col. BAKER that Gen. GORMAN, opposite Edwards' Ferry, should be reinforced, and that I would make every effort to push GORMAN's troops carefully forward to discover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburgh and Gum Spring road, already mentioned, and the position of the breastworks and hidden battery, which prevented the movement of troops directly from left to right, were also pointed out to him.

The means of transportation across, of the sufficiency of which he (BAKER) was to be the judge, was detailed, and authority given him to make use of the guns of a section each of VAUGHAN's and BUNTING's Batteries, together with FRENCH's mountain howitzers, all the troops of his brigade and the Tammany Regiment, beside the Nineteenth and part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, and I left it to his discretion, after viewing the ground, to retire from the Virginia shore under the cover of his guns and the fire of the large infantry force, or to pass our reinforcements in case he found it practicable and the position on the other side favorable. I stated that I wished no advance made unless the enemy were of inferior force, and under no circumstance to pass beyond Leesburgh, or a strong position between it and Goose Creek, on the Gum Spring, *i. e.*, the Manasses road. Col. BAKER was cautioned in reference to passing artillery across the river; and I begged if he did so to see it well supported by good infantry. The General pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and, leaving the matter of crossing more troops or retiring what were already over, to his discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right. This gallant and energetic officer left me about 9 A. M., or 9½, and galloped off quickly to his command.

Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Virginia side by Gen. GORMAN, at Edwards' Ferry, and his skirmishers and cavalry scouts advanced cautiously and steadily to the front and right, while the infantry lines were formed in such positions as to act rapidly and in concert in case of an advance of the enemy, and shells were thrown by Lieut. WOODRUFF's Parrott guns into the woods beyond our lines as they gradually extended, care being taken to annoy the vicinity of the battery on the right. Messengers from Harrison's Island informed me, soon after the arrival of Col. BAKER opposite the island, that he was crossing his whole force as rapidly as possible, and that he had caused an additional flatboat to be rafted from the canal into the river, and had provided a line to cross the boats more rapidly.

In the morning a sharp skirmish took place between two companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts and about 100 Mississippi Riflemen, during which a body of the enemy's cavalry appeared. Col. DEVENS then fell back in good order on Col. LEE's position. Presently he again advanced, his men behaving admirably, fighting, retiring and advancing in perfect order, and exhibiting every proof of high courage and good discipline. Had the cavalry scouting party sent him in the morning, been with him, then he could have had timely warning of the approach of the superior force which afterward overwhelmed his regiment. Thinking that Col. BAKER might be able to use more artillery, I dispatched to him two additional pieces, supported by two companies of infantry, with directions to come into position below the place of crossing, and report to Col. BAKER. Col. BAKER suggested this himself, later in the day, just before the guns on their way arrived.

After Col. DEVENS' second advance, Col. BAKER went to the field in person, and it is a matter of regret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats, and insuring the regular passage of the troops. If any were charged with this duty, it was not performed, for the rebel reinforcements as they arrived found no one in command of the boats, and great delays were thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained at each landing, guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have been passed on to secure success. The forwarding of artillery before its supporting force of infantry, also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1,000 men would have been made in the infantry line at the time of attack, probably enough to have given us the victory.

Between 12 and 1 P. M. the enemy appeared in force in front of Col. DEVENS, and a sharp skirmish ensued, and was maintained for some time by the Fifteenth Massachusetts, unsupported, and finding he would be outflanked, Col. DEVENS retired a short distance, and took up a position near the wood, half a mile in front of Col. LEE, where he remained until 2 o'clock, when he again fell back, with the approval of Col. BAKER, and took his place with the portions of the Twentieth Massachusetts and First California, which had arrived.

Col. BAKER now formed his line, and waited the attack of the enemy, which came upon him with great vigor about 3 P. M., and was well met by our troops, who, though pitched against much superior numbers—three to one—maintained their ground under a most destructive fire of the enemy.

Col. COGGSWELL reached the field amid the heaviest fire, and came gallantly into action, with a yell which wavered the enemy's line.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, of Bunting's Battery, had succeeded, after extraordinary exertions and labor, in bringing up a piece of the Rhode Island Battery, and Lieut. FRENCH his two howitzers, but both officers, after well-directed firing, were soon borne away wounded, and the pieces were hauled to the rear, so that they might not fall into the enemy's hands.

At 4 P. M. Col. BAKER fell at the head of his column, pierced by a number of bullets, while cheering his men, and by his own example sustaining the obstinate resistance they were making. The command then devolved upon Col. LEE, who prepared to commence throwing out forces to the rear, but it was soon found that Col. COGGSWELL was the senior in rank, and he, taking the command, ordered preparation to be made for marching to the left, and cutting a way through to Edwards' Ferry. But just as the first dispositions were being effected, a rebel officer rode rapidly in front and beckoned the Tammany Regiment toward the enemy. It is not clear whether or not the Tammany men supposed this one of our officers, but they responded with a yell and charged forward, carrying with them in their advance the rest of the line, which soon received a destructive fire from the enemy at close distance. The men were quickly recalled, but their new position frustrated the movement designed, and Col. COGGSWELL gave the necessary order to retire. The enemy pursued to the edge of the Bluff, over the landing-place, and poured in a heavy fire as our men were endeavoring to cross to the Island. The retreat was rapid, but according to orders. The men formed near the river, maintaining for nearly half an hour the hopeless contest rather than surrender.

The smaller boats had disappeared, no one knew where. The largest boat, rapidly and too heavily loaded, swamped at fifteen feet from the shore, and nothing was left to our soldiers but to swim, surrender or die.

With a devotion worthy of the cause they were serving, officers and men, while quarter was being offered to such as would lay down their arms, stripped themselves of their swords and muskets and hurled them out into the river, to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe, and saved themselves as they could by swimming, floating on logs, and concealing themselves in the bushes of the forest, and to make their way up and down the river back to a place of crossing. The instances of personal gallantry of the highest order were so many that it would be unjust to detail particular cases. Officers displayed for their men, and men for their officers, that beautiful devotion which is only to be found among true soldiers.

While these scenes were being enacted on the right, I was preparing on the left for a rapid push forward to the road by which the enemy would retreat if driven, and entirely unsuspicious of the perilous condition of our troops. The additional artillery had already been sent, and when the messenger, who did not leave the field until after 3 o'clock, was questioned as to Col. BAKER's position, he informed me that the Colonel, when he left, seemed to be perfectly secure, and could doubtless hold his position in case he should not advance. The same statement was made by another messenger, half an hour later, and I watched anxiously for a sign of advance on the right, in order to push forward Gen. GORMAN. It was, as had been explained to Col. BAKER, impracticable to throw Gen. GORMAN's Brigade directly to the right, by reason of the battery in the woods, between which we had never been able to reconnoiter.

At 4 P. M., or thereabouts, I telegraphed to Gen. BANKS for a Brigade of his Division, intending it to occupy the ground on this side of the river near Harrison's Island, which would be abandoned in case of a rapid advance, and shortly after, as the fire slackened, a messenger was waited for on whose tidings should be given orders either for the advance of Gen. GORMAN to cut off the retreat of the enemy, or for the disposition for the night in the position then held.

At 5 P. M. Capt. CANDY arrived from the field and announced the melancholy tidings of Col. BAKER's death, but with no intelligence of any further disaster. I immediately apprised Gen. BANKS of Col. BAKER's death, and I rode quickly to the right to assume command. Before arriving opposite the island, men who had crossed the river plainly gave evidence of the disaster, and on reaching the same I was satisfied of it by the conduct of the men then landing in boats.

The reports made to me were, that the enemy's force was 10,000 men. This I considered, as it proved to be, an exaggeration. Orders were then given to hold the island, and establish a patrol on the tow-path from opposite the island to the line of pickets near the Monocacy, and I returned to the left to secure the troops there from disaster, and make preparations for moving them as rapidly as possible.

Orders arrived from Gen. MCCLELLAN to hold the island and on the Virginia shore at Edwards' Ferry at all risks, indicating at the same time that reinforcements would be sent, and immediately additional means of intrenching were forwarded, and Gen. GORMAN was furnished with particular directions to hold out against any and every force of the enemy.

During that time, Gen. HAMILTON, with his brigade, was on the march from Darnestown. Before I left to go to the right, I issued orders to intercept him, and instructed him to repair to Conrad's Ferry, where orders awaited him to so dispose of his force as to give protection to Harrison's Island, and protect the line of the river. At 3 A. M. Major-Gen. BANKS arrived, and took command.

A report of division for the following days will be made out speedily. I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the courage, good discipline, and conduct of all the troops of this division during the day. Those in action behaved like veterans, and those not brought into action showed that alacrity and steadiness in their movements which proved their anxiety to engage the foe in their country's cause. We mourn the loss of the brave departed, dead on the field of honor, if not of success, and we miss the companionship of those of our comrades who have fallen into the hands of our enemies. But all feel that they have earned the title of soldier, and all await with increased confidence another measurement of strength with the foe.

CHAS. P. STONE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERS.

Conclusion of the Arguments---The Charge of Judge Nelson---The Jury Not Yet Agreed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT CORUT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

SIXTH DAY.

The Court-room was thronged again Tuesday, and among the numerous listeners were several ladies, who occupied reserved chairs at the right of the Judges.

Mr. Brady, for the prisoners, resumed his argument from Monday. He intended on that day, in connection with the subject of rebellion, and in the line of authority which he quoted, to refer to one or two passages. He then referred to *Bancroft's History of the United States*, volume 7, pages 213 and 232, and read an extract from the opinions of Alexander Hamilton, and also quoted the language used by a distinguished patriot of Massachusetts, John Adams, in 1775. He would also read a striking passage, and then state the authority. "Any people, any where, having the inclination and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them best. This is a most valuable and sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to a case in which the whole people may exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make so much property their own as they can inhabit and hold." The counsel continued: Would they suppose that Jeff. Davis uttered those words? They were the words of Abraham Lincoln, in the United States Senate, Jan. 12, 1848. In further defence of this point, he would refer to Wheaton's International Law, page 30, which says, that civil war between members of the same society, the law, by the general consent of nations, entitles those members to all the rights of nations when at war. This seemed to be an answer, said the counsel, that the Judiciary are to treat the question of the *status* of the United States as treated by the Government. If it was true when a state of civil war existed, both of the contending parties have all the rights of war as against each other and against nations, then it followed that the seceding States and our States have all the rights of war. Mr. Brady then proceeded to treat the question of the blockade. According to the opinion of a learned Boston Judge, this was not a blockade, but a kind of police which we had a right to establish. In the history of nations the term blockade was enough to establish a state of war. He contended that a blockade was only allowable in a state of war. If it was not so, why did not England and France attempt to break up the present blockade? The counsel proceeded to treat of the term pirate. A pirate was an offender against the law of nations, and any nation could lay hold of him, and punish him. It was the duty of every Government to look out for pirates, and, when found, to put them in a position where they could be punished. He next treated of the ninth section of the act of 1790. He understood that Congress had no right to pass such a law, and if it had, it could not be applied to this case. He argued that this statute, if operative, only applied to persons having allegiance to foreign States. An attempt would be made to convict these men under the act of 1790. The jury, to make these men pirates, would have to make out that they were citizens of the United States, and committed depredations against the citizens of the United States. Why had no one been indicted for treason in the United States? At any rate, no one had been indicted for treason in this State, and no one had been tried for treason anywhere. He referred to Blackstone, vol. 4, 72, which related to acts done under color of a commission from any foreign Power. He held that the United States made war against the South, and for that reason should recognize them as a belligerent Power. He had endeavored to show that these men could not be convicted of piracy because they did not have the intent to steal and murder. The Jury were to judge whether that intent existed, and if it did not, then they were to acquit the prisoners. He was sorry that it had been necessary, in the discussion, to allude to this particular juncture in our history. He had endeavored to state freely, and frankly, and carefully, the position which these men occupy, and the rights they have before the Court and the Jury. Many years ago, when we were colonies of Great Britain, a negro insurrection occurred here, and it inflamed the public mind to such an extent that all the lawyers who then practiced at the Bar refused to advocate for these men. A great many excuses were offered. The trial came on, and there never was a more unfounded rumor as was evidenced at that trial. At the time of the arrest of the British soldiers in Boston, they found an advocate in Mr. Quincy. The father addressed a letter to Mr. Quincy, urging him not to undertake the defence of these men. But Mr. Quincy took the highly appropriate ground that he must discharge his duty as an advocate. He held a similar position. He knew the jury well enough to be assured that whatever verdict should be rendered, it would be rendered without fear or favor, and according to the laws of the land, with proper respect to the accused and to the Government. Mr. BRADY then referred to the patriots who had been present in language—Lee, Hamilton, Washington and Jefferson—whose spirits entered into the principles for which he contended, and he wished that it was in the power of man to bid those doors open and admit Sumter, Green and Pinckney, and all the Revolutionary heroes, and let them look upon that trial, and there would not be a man among them who would not say, spare these prisoners. Like Abraham, when about to sacrifice his son, he hoped the dictates of humanity would interfere and say: "Hold, lay not your hand upon him."

Mr. EVARTS, for the prosecution, then addressed the jury. He said a trial in a court of justice was a trial of many things besides the prisoners at the bar. It was a trial of the strength of the laws, of the power of the Government, of the duty of citizens, of the fidelity of conscience, and the intelligence of the jury. It was a trial of the principles of faith, of duty, of law, of civilized society, which distinguishes the condition of civilization from that of barbarism. He knew nothing in the single instance to be drawn between the questions of controversy between uncivilized and civilized instructed Christian people, than the comparison between the struggles and the exertions of right, where might, and violence and rage of passion in physical contests determine everything, and this sober, discreet, patient intelligence of authority, and faithful, scrupulous, conscientious investigations of the laws with all the intelligence with which God had favored any of his subjects, under that instruction which belongs to lawyers and accredited expounders of the law of the civilized and the established forms of government. After all, the test and strength of all depended upon the force and vigor of their own intelligence, and the controlling dominion of duty to man before them, in the persons of the prisoners, around them in the whole community, whether the permanence and safety of the law should be maintained. Their duty to the laws and to the Government, which give its protection required their allegiance, and found its last and final resting-place both here and in England in the verdict of juries. Their duty to this not only as members of civilized society and obedience to its government, but as children of the father of an infinite Magistrate, and amenable to His last judgment of their acts. How, then, could any of them but feel, even more fully than they could express, those sympathies, affections, sentiments, prejudices, hopes, fears and feeling of others as they entered the threshold of such an inquiry as that. The counsel for the prisoners had said that the number of those whose fate for life or death hung upon their verdict was equal to their own number, and hinted of that divided responsibility by which twelve men might sometimes shelter themselves from the course of law. He proposed to show the force and effect of those suggestions, and to what extent the responsibility of a jury might be said to include the issue of life and death. In the first place they had no share or responsibility in the forming of those laws which they were called upon to administer. If they had something of that force and severity necessary for the maintenance of Government, and the protection of peace and property and life upon the high sea, they had no share in that enactment. In the next place, they had no responsibility of any kind in regard to the choice of the responsible representatives of this Government in the course they chose to take as to whom they would proscribe, and whom they would leave unproscribed. They had no responsibility of any kind concerning the construction or the effects of the law that the tribunal had made for their guidance. The Court did not make the law, but the Congress. The Court declared the law as made by Congress, and the jury found the facts giving every reasonable doubt upon a fact to the prisoners. And thus having discharged their duty as sober, intelligent and faithful men, as they would dispose of any other inquiry of fact, whatever the consequences might be, calling only their attention to the gravity of the inquiry, and taking the full measure of responsibility of their judgments for the fact. He need not say, that if no civilized Government was to have control of the subject of piracy, and the power to make it punishable, what the condition of the country would be.

Mr. Evarts then considered the nature of crime, and the charge, and the condition of the law. The penalty of the crime of piracy, or robbery at sea, stood upon our statute books heavier than the penalty ascribed to the same acts committed on land. It may be said, as had been argued, at least by implication, in the course of that trial, that the whole responsibility of civil government in the administration of criminal law and the punishment of crime had to do with retributive vengeance, as it were, upon the moral guilt of the prisoner. He need not say that Government leaves or should leave vengeance where it belonged—to Him who searched the heart and punished the guilt of its secret intents. The great, the main duty and right of civilized society in the exercise of its dominion over the lives and property of its citizens, must hold in check and suppress crime. He was sure that if guilt and vice could be left to the responsibility of judgments, without the prejudice of society, without injury to the good of others, without the destruction of all the peace and happiness and the safety of communities, he would readily yield to that arbiter. But, alas, society found that its tribunal of conscience could not be protection against the wicked and against crime, and they would, therefore, in the most enlightened codes of law see some necessary attention paid to the great interest society has in preventing crime. In speaking of the right of pardon, Mr. EVARTS said it was an exercise with which he had nothing to do, with which the Court had nothing to do, and with which the jury had nothing to do beyond the fact that this beneficent Government had not omitted from its arrangement in the distribution of its penal laws this Divine attribute of morality. The interest of society, the protection of property, and the life and maintenance of the laws, obliged every society and nation like ourselves to throw its sanction against piracy. He next considered the circumstances under which the prisoners had been brought to trial. There was no doubt that the act done should have been with the intent to deprive the person who was in the possession of the property as owner, or responsible for the owner. The question of force was next considered by the learned counsel. At the time of the capture of the *Joseph* the fact of the presence of pistols and a cannon relieved him from arguing that they must fire a pistol or cannon to make out a crime. If they had to wait for the pistol to be fired before crime could be committed, they would see that the terrors of crime and robbery did not go very far in protecting the property of persons. He need not say that the qualification of the character of crime must be by the law of the land, and whether it came to be the law of the land by its enactment in the statutes of the United States, or by the adoption and incorporation into the law of the land by the principles of nations, was a point quite immaterial. He called attention to the condition previous to the operations in the case before them, from the immediate considerations of which they had very much withdrawn from larger and looser considerations which had been made. Of the twelve men on trial, four of them were citizens of the United States, and eight of them were of foreign birth and not naturalized. They shipped on board the *Savannah*. That crew consisted of twenty men, and one of that crew had given the circumstances of the preparations of the voyage, of the embarkation upon the vessel, of her weighing anchor at the port of Charleston, and making her course at sea. They went for no other purpose than to make seizures of vessels belonging to loyal citizens of the Union. He had shown that the enlistments were voluntary. The counsel then narrated all the particulars connected with the capture and pronounced the adventure an act of piracy according to the laws of the land. To show the views of other nations in regard to piracy, he referred to the 21st article of the treaty of commerce with France, concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, 8th vol., 24th page of the Statutes at large; also to the treaty of the Netherlands, concluded in 1792. In speaking upon the war he said that it was one in which the Government recognized no right whatever upon the part of the people with which it was contending. Mr. Evarts then reviewed at length the commencement and progress of the war, and dilated to some extent upon the principles of the Constitution sustaining his opinions, by quoting authorities.

At the conclusion of his argument, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day, when the Judges will charge the Jury.

SEVENTH DAY.

The announcement that Judge NELSON would probably make his charge yesterday, had the effect of drawing an immense crowd of listeners to the Court-room. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, was present in the afternoon. Hon. William M. Evarts, for the prosecution, occupied the time till 2½ o'clock. The Judge then proceeded, in a very clear and deliberate tone of voice, to deliver his charge, which occupied about half an hour, and was listened to with breathless attention by all present. The prisoners manifested no signs of uneasiness—nor, in fac , have they throughout the whole proceedings of the trial.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Evarts continued his argument from Tuesday. He was discussing the right of secession as inconsistent with the purposes and the occasion upon which the Government was formed. His friend, Mr. Brady, had asked his attention to the solution of the difficulty suggested, wherein the State Government might be called upon to protect the State against an act of invasion of Congress. Suppose Congress, in the authority of law should require that all the expenses of Government should be paid by the State of New-York, what would the State do in that case? In that case, he would advise the citizens, as an humble citizen himself, not to pay that tax. He would like to know if there was any form of process by which the Government of the United States could exact as a tribute the whole amount of taxes from the State of New-York. If the act was constitutional, the tax should be paid, if unconstitutional it should not be paid. The counsel for defence, in referring to

thus state of war as possible in this country, [illegible] [illegible] condition as colonies under the Parliament of Great Britain. The distinction was being represented and not being represented. So far as the working of this political system tended to make the representatives of Congress absolute dictators, they got their authority as the immediate and dependent representatives of the local population. Away then with the notion that this Government, as a Government, extends over the States with an origin, with a power and with a support independent of them, and that it contains in itself a principle, an arrangement and a composition that can excite and sustain these hostilities. From the nature of Congress, every tax must be constitutional if it extends over the whole Union. He would next consider the speculative right of secession. It has been founded upon the theory, that the States anterior to the forming of the Constitution had been independent sovereignties themselves, the creators, and the Constitution, as a creature, proceeded from their power. He had said sufficient upon the question of independent, separate nationalities on the part of the States. The condition of the Government was much different now than when there were but thirteen States in the Union. The question of secession was inconsistent with the theory of practical right. He would next consider the right of revolution. He had shown upon what principles and upon what precedents the difference had been drawn between subjection as slaves, and being participants in the British Government when our colonies sought, attempted, and achieved their independence. A free people, in order to maintain their freedom, must be masters of their Government. To secure that a Government must not be too strong in its Constitution and arrangements of power to overmaster the people; but yet it must be strong enough to maintain and protect the independence of the nation against the aggression, the usurpation, and the operations of foreign nations. He had ventured to lay before the Court some general principles, because in the course of the argument of his learned friend he seemed to consider that the time and the duty, the affections and the interest which belonged to them to the maintenance of this Government, found their support, strength, and nourishment in the sentiments of patriotism and duty, because it happened to be their Government. The right of secession not being tolerated in the scheme of the Constitution, he proposed to look at the right of revolution as justified to attempt to overthrow it. The whole history of our country was full of the records of the approval, of the support, of the admiration, and of the reverent homage which our people at large, and the great leaders of public opinion—the great statesmen of the country—have given to this system of our Government. He would ask attention to one or two encomiums upon it, as referring to this great central nation, and yet divided administration of local interests. Mr. Evarts then read an extract from the address of Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, delivered at the State Convention. Mr. Pinckney said, "To the Union we will look up as the temple of our freedom—a temple founded in the affection, the support and the authority of the people." He also read from a speech delivered by Mr. Stevens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, on the very eve of this effort to dissolve the Union, in which he did not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States a sufficient pretext for the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. The counsel continued, that in a conversation with Mr. Calhoun, that gentleman used this language: "It was to the wisdom, in the great Convention of the delegates from the State of Connecticut and of Judge Patterson, delegate from New-Jersey, that the South owed the fact that this Government was what it was—the best Government in the world—a Confederate Government, and not as it would have been apparently but for these statesmen, the worst Government in the world—a consolidated Government. These statesmen were wiser for the South than the South was for itself." In speaking of the stability of the Government, he said that the wistful eyes of England looked for the bitter fruit to be reaped by us for our own destruction, and an example to the world of the bitter fruits of the principles of the Revolution, and the right of self-government that we dared to assert against her parliamentary control. The counsel then referred to the question of the balance of power between the two sections of this country, and showed wherein the South, having a less population than the North, had a larger representation in the departments of Government. He next considered some of the claims made by the defence that the Government had abolished Slavery in the seceding States; that the Government had supported and paid for underground railroads; and that Garrison, Phillips and Theodore Parker had made a general assault upon Slavery. In regard to the first two claims, Mr. Evarts said no act had been introduced into Congress to abolish Slavery; neither had its sanction ever been given to any methods used to abduct slaves. As for the acts of the individuals named, they were the folly, the sentiments, the local rage and madness, either of sentiment or of action, rising in the bosom of our vast territory. One proposition for the extrication and absolution of these prisoners from the guilt that the law imposed upon their action had been advanced on the ground that however little as of matter of law and of fact in themselves, the good faith or sincere conscience, convictions and opinions with which the acts were done should protect the prisoners against public justice. Mr. Evarts argued that that should be no shelter for the prisoners, and in support of his views read from the recent charge of Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, given in a similar case as that before the Court. He also read some of the propositions of the counsels on that trial, which were substantially the same as those advanced here. The jury, continued Mr. Evarts, had nothing to do with the object of the war. Let those who began the war say what it was for. Was it to overthrow this Government and distribute its Territories? Was it to take possession of the property of the people and institute a vast military power? To show that the despairing views which his learned friend, Mr. Brady, had presented were not shared by one whom his eloquent climax of oratorical impression had placed before them, he would read a letter from the person alluded to. [Counsel read the letter of Garibaldi to Minister Sandford.] On the subject of our duty to sustain the Government in its rightful assertions of authority, he would ask the attention of the jury to what had been said by the genius of Webster on so great a theme as the memory of Washington, bearing directly on all the questions of Union, of hope, and of duty. The counsel then read from the oration of Webster, delivered in Boston, in 1832, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the birthday of Washington. If the eloquence of Webster, which thus enshrined the memory of the great life of Washington, called them back to the glorious recollections of the Revolution and the establishing of our Government, why did it not reach every man even those that had a share in this great trust to be performed then and ever, and wherever his fidelity and his devotion to his country, its Government and its support should place the responsibility upon him. In addressing the jury upon the subject of their duty, he said they should sustain, by whatever sacrifice there might be of sentiment and of feeling of any kind, the law and the Constitution, he need not say that before them were the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States; and the commission of that Court derived from the Government of the United States, and the impanneling of the jury made under the laws of the Chief Magistrate of the United States through his deputy. Those on one side asserted law and government, and on the other side nothing but the commission as a power, or right, or authority of the rebel Government of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Evarts concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to render a conscientious verdict.

JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE.

Judge NELSON then proceeded to deliver the charge of the Court, in which Judge SHIPMAN, his associate, concurred:

1. The first question presented in this case is, whether or not the Court has jurisdiction of the offence. This depends upon a clause of Section 14 of the Act of Congress of 1825, as follows: "And the trial of all offences which shall be committed upon the high seas or elsewhere, out of the limits of any State or district, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought." The prisoners, who were captured by an armed vessel of the United States, off Charleston, S. C., were ordered by the Commander of the fleet to New-York for trial; but the *Minnesota*, on board of which they were placed, was destined for Hampton Roads, and it became necessary, therefore, that they should be there transferred to another vessel. They were thus transferred to the *Harriet Lane*, and, after some two days' delay, consumed in the preparation, they were sent on to this port, where they were soon after arrested by the civil authorities. It is insisted, on behalf of the prisoners, that, inasmuch as Hampton Roads, to which place the prisoners were taken and transferred to the *Harriet Lane*, was within the Eastern District of the State of Virginia, the jurisdiction attached in that district, as that was the first district into which the prisoners were brought. The Court is inclined to think that the circumstances under which the *Minnesota* was taken to Hampton Roads, in connection with the original order by the commander, that the prisoners should be sent to this district for trial, do not make out a bringing into that district within the meaning of the statute. But we are not disposed to place the decision on this ground. The Court is of opinion that the clause conferring jurisdiction is in the alternative; and that jurisdiction may be exercised either in the district in which the prisoners were first brought, or in that in which they were apprehended under lawful authority for the trial of the offence. This brings us to the merits of the case. The indictment under which the prisoners are tried, contains ten counts. The first five are framed upon the third section of the act of Congress of 1820, which is as follows: "That if any person shall, upon the high seas," * * * "commit the crime of robbery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate," and upon conviction shall suffer death. The five several counts charge in substance that the prisoners did, upon the high seas, enter in and upon the brig *Joseph*, the same being an American vessel, and upon the ship's company—naming them—and did then and there piratically, feloniously and violently make an assault upon them, and put them in personal fear and danger of their lives; and did, then and there, the brig *Joseph*, her tackle and apparel, her lading, (describing it,) which were in the custody and possession of the master and crew, from the said master and crew, and from their possession, and in their presence, and against their will, violently, piratically and feloniously seize, rob, steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute, &c. There are some variances in the different counts, but it will not be material to notice them. It will be observed that this provision of the act of Congress prescribing the offence applies to all persons, whether citizens or foreigners, making no distinction between them, and is equally applicable, therefore, to all the prisoners at the bar. The remaining five Counts are formed under the ninth section of the act of Congress of 1790, which is as follows: "That if any citizen shall commit any piracy or robbery aforesaid, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority, be deemed, adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon and robber," and on conviction, shall suffer death. These five counts charge that the prisoners are all citizens of the United States, and that they committed the acts set forth in the previous five counts, on pretence of authority from one Jefferson Davis. As the provision of the act of Congress upon which these counts are framed is applicable only to citizens and not to foreigners, but four of the prisoner can be brought within it, as the other eight are admitted to be foreigners. The four are Baker, Howard, Passalaig and Harleston. The distinction between the provisions of the third section of the act of 1820 and the ninth section of 1790, and the counts in the indictment founded upon them, arises out of a familiar principle of international law, and which is, that in a state of war existing between two nations, either may commission private armed vessels to carry on war against the enemy on the high seas, and the commission will afford protection, even in the judicial tribunals of the enemy, against a charge of the crime of robbery or piracy. Such a commission would be a good defence against an indictment under the third section of 1820, by force of the above rule of international law. The ninth section of the act of 1790 changes the rule as it respects citizens of the United States who may take service under the commission of the private armed vessels of their country. It declares, as it respects them, the commission shall not be admitted as a defence; and, as this legislation relates only to our own citizens, and prescribes a rule of action for them, and not as it respects the citizens or subjects of other countries, we do not perceive that any exception can be taken to the act as unconstitutional or otherwise. But, upon the view the Court has taken of the case, it will not be necessary to trouble you with any observations as it respects this ninth section, nor in respect to the several Courts framed under it, but we shall confine our observations to a consideration of the third section of the act of 1820. There can be no injustice to the prisoners in thus restricting the examination, as any authority for the perpetration of the acts charged in the indictment founded upon the act of 1820, will be equally available to them. Nor can there be any injustice to the prosecution, for, unless the crime of robbery, as prescribed in the act of 1820, is established against the four prisoners, none could be under the ninth section of 1790. The crime in the two acts is the same for all the purposes of this trial. The only difference is the exclusion of a particular defence under the latter. Now, the crime charged is robbery upon an American vessel on the high seas, and hence it is necessary that we should turn our attention to the inquiry, what constitutes this offence? It has already been determined by the highest authority—the Supreme Court of the United States—that we must look to the common case for a definition of the term robbery, as it is to be presumed it was used by Congress in the act in that sense, and, taking this rule as our own guide, it will be found the crime consists in this: The felonious taking of goods or property of any value from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by violence, or putting him in fear. The taking must be felonious—that is, taking with a wrongful intent to appropriate the goods of another. It need not be a taking which, if upon the high seas, would amount to piracy, according to the law of nations, or what in some of the books is called general piracy or robbery. This is defined to be a forcible depredation upon property upon the high seas without lawful authority, done *animo farandi*—that is, as defined in this connection, in a spirit and intention of universal hostility. A pirate is said to be one who roves the sea in an armed vessel, without any commission from any sovereign State, on his own authority, and for the purpose of seizing by force and appropriating to himself, without discrimination, every vessel he may meet. For this reason pirates, according to international law, have always been compared to robbers—the only difference being that the sea is the theatre of the operations of one and the land of the other. And, as general robbers and pirates upon the high seas are deemed enemies of the human race—making war upon all mankind indiscriminately—the crime being one against the universal laws of society—the vessels of every nation have a right to pursue, seize and punish them. Now, if it were necessary on the part of the Government to bring the crime charged in the present case against the prisoners within this definition of robbery and piracy, as known to the common law of nations, there would be great difficulty in so doing either upon the evidence, or perhaps upon the counts as charged in the indictment—certainly upon the evidence. For that shows, if anything, an intent to depredate upon the vessels and property of one nation only—the United States—which falls far short of the spirit and intent, as we have seen that is said to constitute essential elements of the crime.

But, the robbery charged in this case, is that which the act of Congress prescribes as a crime; and may be denominated a statute offence as contradistinguished from that known to the law of nations.

The act, as you have seen, declares the person a pirate, punishable by death, who commits the crime of robbery upon the high seas against any ship or vessel, or upon any ship's company of any ship or vessel, &c., and the interpretation given to these words, applies the crime to the case of depredation upon an American vessel or property on the high seas, under circumstances that would constitute robbery, if the offence was committed on land, and which is, according to the language of Blackstone, the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. The felonious intent which describes the state of mind as an element of the offence, is what is called in technical language, *animo furandi*, which means an intent of gaining by another's loss, or to despoil another of his goods *lucri causa*, for the sake of gain.

Now, if you are satisfied upon the evidence, that the prisoners have been guilty of this statute offence of robbery upon the high seas, it is your duty to convict them, though it may fall short of the offence as known to the law of nations. We have stated what constitutes the elements of the crime, and it is your province to apply the facts to them, and thus determine whether or not the crime has been committed. That duty belongs to you, and not to the Court.

We have said, that in a state of war between two nations, the commission to private armed vessels from either of the belligerents, affords a defence, according to the law of nations, in the courts of the enemy, against a charge of robbery or piracy on the high seas, of which they might be guilty, in the absence of such authority. And, under this principle, it has been insisted, by the learned counsel for the prisoners, that the commission of the Confederate States by its President, Davis, to the master and crew of the *Savannah*, which has been given in evidence, affords such defence.

In support of this position, it is claimed that the Confederate States have thrown off the power and authority of the General Government; have erected a new and independent Government in its place; and have maintained it against the whole military and naval power of the former; that it is a Government, at least, *de facto*, and entitled to the rights and privileges that belong to a sovereign and independent nation.

The right, also, constitutional or otherwise, has been strongly urged; and the law of nations, and the commentaries of eminent publicists, have been referred to as justifying the secession or revolt of these Confederate States. Great ability and research have been displayed by the learned counsel for the defence on this branch of the defence.

But the Court do not deem it pertinent, or material, to enter into this wide field of inquiry. This branch of the defence involves considerations that do not belong to the Courts of the country.

It involves the determination of great public political questions which belong to departments of our Government that have charge of our foreign relations—the legislative and executive departments; and, when decided by them, the Courts follow the decision, and, until these departments have recognized the existence of the new Government, the Courts of the nation cannot. Until this recognition of the new Government, the Courts are obliged to regard the ancient state of things remaining as unchanged.

This has been the uniform course of decision and practice of the Courts of the United States.

The revolt of the Spanish Colonies of South America, and the new Governments erected on separating from the mother country, were acknowledged by an act of Congress, on the recommendation of the President in 1822.

Prior to this recognition, and during the existence of the civil war between Spain and her Colonies, it was the declared policy of our Government to treat both parties as belligerents, entitled equally, to the rights of asylum and hospitality; and, to consider them in respect to the neutral relation and duties of our Government, as equally entitled to the sovereign rights of war as against each other. This was also the doctrine of the courts, which they derived from the policy of the Government, following the political departments of the Government as it respects our relations with new Governments erected on the overthrow of the old.

And, if this is the rule of the Federal Courts, in the case of a revolt, and erection of a new Government, as it respects foreign nation, much more, is the rule applicable when the question arises in respect to a revolt and the erection of a new Government within the limits, and against the authority of the Government under which we are engaged in administering her laws.

And, in this connexion, it is proper to say that, as the Confederate States must first be recognized by the political departments of the mother Goverment in order to be recognized by the Courts of the country, namely, the Legislative and Executive Departments, we must look to the acts of those Departments as evidence of the fact. The act is the act of the nation through her constitutional public authorities.

These, gentlemen, are all the observations we deem it necessary to submit to you. The case is an interesting one, not only in the principles involved, but to the Government and the prisoners at the bar. It has been argued with a research and ability in proportion to its magnitude, both in behalf of the prisoners and the Government; and we do not doubt, with the aid of these arguments, and the instructions of the Court, you will be enabled to render an intelligent and just verdict in the case.

The Jury retired at 3½ o'clock in charge of an officer.

At 6 o'clock they came into Court. Their names were called, and on the inquiry of the Clerk whether they had agreed upon their verdict, their foreman said they had not. One of the prisoners having felt unwell, had been removed from the close air of the Court-room, and some little delay occurred until he was brought in.

Judge NELSON then said: We have had a communication from one of the officers in charge of the Jury, from the Jury, as we understood, though it had no name signed to it. I would inquire whether the note was from the Jury?

The Foreman—It was.

Judge Nelson—We would prefer that the jurymen, or any one who is embarrassed with the difficulties referred to, shall state himself the inquiry which he desires to make of the Court.

Mr. Powell, one of the jury, rose and said: The question was whether, if the jury believed that civil war existed, and has been so recognized by the acts of our Government, or if the jury believe that the intent to commit a robbery did not exist in the minds of the prisoners at the time, it may influence their verdict.

After a moment's consultation with Judge Shipman, Judge Nelson said: As it respects the first inquiry of the juror, whether the Government has recognized a state of civil war between the Confederate States and itself, the instruction which the Court gave the jury, was, that this Court could not recognize a state of civil war, or a Government of the Confederate States unless the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government had recognized such a state of things, unless Congress had recognized such a state of things, or the President had, or both; and that the act of the recognition was a National act, and that we must look to the acts of those departments of the Government specifically as the evidence and for the evidence of the recognition of this state of things, and the only evidence.

As it it respects the other question, whether or not, if the jury were of opinion on the evidence that these prisoners did not intend to commit a robbery on the high seas against the property of the United States, they were guilty of the offence charged, that is a mixed question of law and fact. The Court explained to you what constitutes the crime of robbery on the high seas, which was the felonious taking of the property of another upon the high seas by force, by violence, or putting him in fear of bodily injury, which, according to the law, is equivalent to actual force; and that the felonious taking—the term felonious, as interpreted by the law and Courts, was the taking, with a wrongful intent, to despoil the others of their property. These elements constitute the crime of robbery. Now it is for you to take up the facts and decide whether the evidence in the case brings the prisoners within that definition. The Court will not encroach upon your province in these respects but will confine itself to the definition of the law.

Another of the jury, George B. Hansel, rose and said: One of the jury, not myself, understood your Honor to charge that there must be an intent to take the property of another for your own use.

Judge NELSON—No! I did not give that instruction. The jury may retire.

The jury accordingly retired, and after an hour further waiting, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Pirates in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 30.

Yesterday, in the U. States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, the case of Thos. Quigley, Daniel Mullins and Edward Rockford, charged with piracy, was proceeded with, the Court overruling the motion for separate trials for the prisoners. A jury was obtained without difficulty from the regular panel. The witnesses for the Government were the same as in the case of Smith, and the evidence was merely directed to the capture of the *Enchantress* by the *Jeff. Davis*, and the placing of the prize crew on board. The three prisoners on trial, with Smith and Lane, formed this prize crew.

The defence, which was conducted by Messrs. Harrison, Wharton and O'Neill, was brief, and was confined to proving that Quigley was impressed into the service against his will. He, with the others, went from Savannah to Charleston, and when they discovered the character of the *Jeff. Davis*, they rebelled, and Quigley carried his opposition so far as to compel the Captain of the *Jeff. Davis* to send him to prison at Charleston. Subsequently he was taken by two constables from the prison and carried on board, and threatened with punishment if he did not behave.

Lane, one of the party, testified that, while on board the *Enchantress*, there was evidence of an attempt at mutiny, and Smith, who acted as Captain, threatened to use his knife if the men did not behave. Lane further testified that no opportunity was afforded, while on board the *Enchantress*, to consult together among the crew as to any scheme of coming North, but that he, as navigator, worked the ship North at night.

To rebut the allegation of duress, on the part of Quigley, the Government recalled Garrick, the colored steward, who testified that while he was in the galley watching an opportunity to hail the approaching United States vessel, both Rockford and Quigley told him to keep the door shut, and when at last he did jump overboard, Quigley uttered a curse.

This closes the case on both sides, and Mr. Harrison proposed to allow the jury to dispose of it without an argument from counsel.

The points of law presented on the trial of Smith were also presented to the Court as a matter of form. The counsel for the Government did not acquiesce in the proposal to submit the case without argument, and Mr. Earle addressed the jury, and at the close of his speech Mr. Harrison stated that the defence was still willing to allow the jury to dispose of the question under the charge of the Court.

Judge GRIER charged the jury substantially as in the Smith case, except as to the question of duress, which he left to the jury. The jury were to examine this matter carefully, and give the prisoners the benefit, if a case of compulsion had been made out.

At six o'clock the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" as to all three of the prisoners.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 30, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96½	5 Erie R. Pref.	52½
1,000 City 6s, '90	80	20 do.	52
1,000 Ill. Coup. bds.,'62	82	50 do. b30	52¼
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42¼	34 do.	52½
4,000 Ga. St. 6s	63¾	125 do.	52¼
6,000 Mo. State 6s	44¾	50 Hud. R. R.	37¼
29,000 do.	44⅞	100 do. b10	37½
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	50 do. b30	37½
2,000 Mich. 7s W. Loan	88	450 do.	37½
3,000 Mich. S. 2 m. As.	61	100 do. s10	37½
5,000 Mich. So. S.F. bs	81	50 do. b30	37⅝
2,000 Gal. & Chic 1st m.	98½	50 do.	37⅝
364 Pacific M. S. Co.	95	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	22¾
50 do. s90	95	100 do.	22½
5 do.	95½	150 Mich. Cen. R.	49½
2000 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	100 do. s60	49¾
100 do. b15	78½	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18⅞
150 do. b10	78⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	70¾
50 do. s10	78⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	36½
50 do. s60	78⅛	500 do. b60	36½
50 do. s10	78⅜	650 do.	36⅜
50 do. s15	78⅜	100 do. s10	36⅜
600 do.	78⅜	100 do. s30	36⅜
500 Erie Railway	33¼	27 Chi. & R. I. R.	51¼
25 do. s60	33	250 do.	51⅜
50 do. s30	33⅛	150 do.	51⅛
50 do. s30	33¼	50 do. b30	51¾
100 Buff. & St. Line R.	105	5 Chi. B. & Q. R.	62⅝
10 Warren Railroad	70	100 do. b10	63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Mo. State 6s	44⅝	10 Erie R. Pref'd	52½
5,000 do.	44¾	100 do. b10	53
7,000 N. C. State 6s	59	100 do. b10	52⅞
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	50 M.S. & N.I.Gt.S. s60	39
2,000 BrooklynC W.L.	97	50 do. s10	39¼
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	76½	100 Hud. Riv. R.	37⅜
5,000 Mich. C'n.8 p.c.1m S. F. Con. bs	95	100 do. s10	37⅛
		100 do. b30	37⅜
5,000 Lake E.&W.1m.b.	70	50 Harlem R. Pref.	22¾
20 American Ex. Bank	80	9 Mich. Cen. R.	49½
100 Harlem Railroad	13	50 do.	49⅜
30 Pac. Mail S. Co.	96	50 do. b30	49⅞
65 do.	96¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	70¾
100 do. s30	95½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	36⅛
150 N. Y. Central R.	78⅞	150 do.	36⅜
100 do.	78¾	100 do. b30	36⅜
100 do. s10	78⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R. b10	51⅛
300 Erie Railway	33¼	200 do.	51⅛
50 do. s60	33⅜	200 do. b30	51⅝
50 Mich S. & N. I. R.	18⅞		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

There is increased firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a more decided speculative demand, outside the Board of Brokers, than for a week or more past. The orders at the Board were, consequently, enlarged, particularly for the two great Railway Stocks of New-York—Central and Erie. In the former the orders are large, and from strong parties, and in the latter there is a fresh speculative interest, which is said to look to 36@38 ℘ cent., if not higher figures, early in November. The same feeling is gradually extending to Hudson River Road shares, in anticipation of the Winter business over the line, and to Harlem Preferred shares from the same calculation. The Preference shares of Erie are more actively dealt in, and 52½ ℘ cent. was paid this forenoon, and 53 this afternoon. The Western road shares are firm, but, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, the speculative demand is scarcely equal to the attention paid to New-York Central and Erie. In the case of Michigan Southern, the reason for this is that but few parties are found ready to sell even at the highest recent advance, either the common or guaranteed stock. There is another advance of ¼@½ ℘ cent. in Missouri 6 ℘ cents.; considerable sales in the forenoon at 44⅝ ℘ cent., and subsequent sales at 44⅝@44⅞ ℘ cent. In other State Stocks there is only a moderate business doing, and in the National Securities there is no decided movement, although the bidding for the 6 ℘ Cents. of 1881 holds on firm, and but few sellers appear at 94@94½ ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages are firm, and the bids on most descriptions advancing. Wabash Valley first mortgage sold at 70 ℘ cent.; Erie fourths, 76½, and Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents. 95 ℘ cent. this afternoon. While speculation partially flagged after the printed sales at the Second Board, there was little disposition shown to press sales, and just before 4 o'clock a fresh impetus was given to the Railway shares by a demand for New-York Central at 78⅞@79, and for Erie at 34¼@34⅜ ℘ cent. Still later in the day the market was buoyant, and the speculative interest growing stronger in nearly all the Railways. The following are about the latest quotations:

Central	79⅛	Michigan Central	49⅝
Erie	34⅜	Hudson	37⅜
Toledo	36⅜	Erie Preferred	53⅛
Rock Island	51⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	94¾
Galena	70⅞	Missouris	44¾
Michigan Southern	18¾	Pacific	96
Mich. Guaranteed	39¼	Panama	116⅛

In the Money Market the rate on demand among and to the Stock Brokers is now more generally 6 than 7 ℘ cent., although there is to-day decidedly more speculation on the Stock Exchange. The amount of Money seeking temporary employment is on the increase. The English steamer of yesterday brought in $260,000 in Gold, and further sums are looked for on the *Arago* and *Persia*. At the Sub-Treasury the subscriptions and payments on the 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan again reached nearly half a million. The disbursements of the office are heavy to-day, and the Banks will soon get back the $3,500,000 in Gold paid in yesterday. Exchange is quiet since the Boston mail: London, 107½@107⅞ ℘ cent., and quoted dull.

The New-York Gas Light Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 ℘ share, payable Nov. 1.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,114,100, including $464,920 for Treasury Notes, and $58,000 for Customs; payments, $1,410,993, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,340,-871.

The following is the official quarterly statement of the New-York City Banks compared with the return of June last:

	Sept. 21, 1861.	June 22, 1861.
Capital	$69,650,605	$69,650,605
Net profits	7,603,579	8,328,802
Circulation	8,634,895	8,297,715
Due Banks	22,725,112	25,006,717
Deposits	83,252,466	77,158,416
Due others	6,483,341	901,671
Total	$198,349,999	$189,343,926
Discounts	$113,810,543	$105,822,353
Stocks	23,198,577	17,851,260
Bonds and Mortgages	617,677	642,678
Real Estate	6,501,524	6,440,873
Due by Banks	4,299,093	5,350,018
Cash items	13,742,440	13,205,922
Specie	36,118,205	29,972,361
Overdrafts	61,929	58,461
Total	$198,349,998	$189,343,926

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares. There is a recovery of 1½ ℘ cent. on American Exchange, and a rise of 2 ℘ cent. on North America. The bid for Marine advanced to 80 ℘ cent.:

New-York	88	American Exchange	79½
Manhattan	116	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	82	Bank of North America	87
America	95	Hanover	65
City	105	East River	80
Phœnix	88	St. Nicholas	65
Fulton	115	Marine	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Commonwealth	73
Commerce	82	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	115	Park	92½
Ocean	70		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages to-day:

N. Y. Central 6s	93	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c., seconds	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Mich. So 7 ℘ c. Ass. B.	61
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	100½	N. Indiana firsts	82[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s con.,'76	100¼	N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	79½
Erie firsts	103¼	Mich.S.&N.Ia.s.f.7 ℘ c.	80¾
Erie seconds, '79	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct. '75	88
Erie thirds,'83	83¾	T.H.&A.firsts, 7 ℘ c.	66
Erie fourths, '80	76½	T.H.&A.sec'nds,8 ℘ c.'70	30¼
Erie fifths, '88	69	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds.	10
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson seconds, S.F.'85	95	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39½
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12½
Harlem firsts. '69-'73	98¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	29
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¾
Harlem thirds, '68	74	Gal.& Chi. seconds	98½
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	92½	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	70
M. Cen. N. F. 8 ℘ c. '82.	95	L. E.& Wabash seconds	40
Chi. B. &. Q. 8 ℘ c.	92½	Lack. & West. Bonds	90

Messrs. THOMPSON & BROTHERS quote currency and specie, to-day, as follows:

CURRENCY.

	Dis.		Dis
New-England	¼@ —	Baltimore	½@ —
New-York State	⅜@ —	Wheeling	10@ —
East New-Jersey	¼@ —	Kentucky	2@1
West New-Jersey	⅜@ —	Illinois & Wis	3@65
Pennsylvania	1¼@ —	Missouri	15@50
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1@ —
Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	⅝@ —	Canada	1@ —

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 70@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ℘ c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 58 bbls. Ashes, 26,479 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 40 bags Corn Meal, 217,108 bush. Wheat, 74,904 bush. Corn, 155 bush. Rye, 9,288 bush. Oats, 3,170 pckgs. Provisions, and 1,316 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 38 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 666 bbls., including 515 bbls. Pots and bbls. 151 Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 120 mats Java. on private terms; and 2,250 bags Rio, part at 15¼c.@15½c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but stiffly held. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18¾
Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22½
Middling Fair	22½	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly and buoyantly, to-day, for State and Western Flour, but toward the close, the demand, especially for low grades, diminished, and prices tended downwards. Sales since our last, 22,350 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75, rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05, chiefly at $5 95@$6, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90@ 7 00

Southern Flour is rather scarce and is wanted; sales 2,100 bbls., at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 95@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax: $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was in active demand early in the day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices, but it closed tamely and heavily. The reported sales, since our last, have been 190,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 35@$1 45, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 22; Red State at $1 28@$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50; Red do. at $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is in good demand, chiefly for export, at buoyant prices; sales 146,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@62c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, 63c. for Western Yellow, and 67c.@68c. for Western White, ℘ bush. Oats continue in limited request, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40½c.@41½c., ℘ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand at 76c.@77c. for Western; 77c.@79c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern and Jersey ℘ bush.; sales 1,800 bushels at our quotations. Barley is depressed sales 11,000 bush., including Canada on private terms, and State at 55c.@65c. ℘ bush.

HAY—North River bale is in good request at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including new to very choice, at 14c.@28c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Are salable and steady, including Prime Buenos Ayres at 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 21c.@22c.; Orinoco, 21c. ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds 306,000, against 135,400 same date last year.

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited; prices depressed.

OILS—Transactions to-day have been quite light, at unchanged quotations.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Oct. 28.

SPERM—The market for Sperm has been quiet since our last, and the only transactions are sales of two parcels, amounting to 280 bbls., at $1 20 ℘ gallon.

WHALE—Is in good demand, and the sales for the week foot up 2,330 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 1,250 bbls. good at 45c.; 1,080 bbls. dark brown, &c., at 41c. to 42c. ℘ gallon; 400 bbls. of the above are for export, the balance for manufacturing.

WHALEBONE—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 28, 1861	58,871	126,895	967,700
Same time last year	68,985	137,959	1,352,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at reduced prices. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 87½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 5c.@6¼c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Sales 100 hhds. Western smoked at 6¾c.@7c. ℘ lb.; 1,000 boxes short-ribbed Middles for December and January delivery on private terms. Lard is depressed and declining; sales 325 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Beef is brisker and firmer; sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 10c.@12½c. for Western, and 13c.@17c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 5c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales were limited to-day at $7@$7 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at previous prices.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 235 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 8¼c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, a small lot of Havana, in boxes, at 9¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review the week's business thus: "The inquiry for export, during the beginning of the week, was rather limited, owing to unfavorable news from England. This did not, however, cause any depression in the market, as the stock was very light, and a brisk demand prevailed for City use. Toward the close, more activity is noticeable, especially for export, and prices have again advanced, and to-day, strictly prime lots are firm at 9¾c.@9½c., although many of the shippers' orders are limited to 9¼c. Sales of inferior have been made at 8¼c. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c."

WOOL—Sales, by auction, to-day, 150 bales Bombay, ex ship *Chasca*, at 24c.@46½c., cash, ℘ lb., averaging $33 34 ℘ 100 lbs. Messrs. BOWES & BROTHERS' Circular, received by the *City of Baltimore*, says: "Since our Circular of 31st August, the Wool market has been gradually improving and prices hardening, particularly in England, where we have secured a good harvest, and the change extends in a lesser degree to Germany; while in France, where the harvest is deficient, trade is languid and prospects doubtful. The improvement is not yet general; for instance, the fine Clothing trade which consumes Merino and Mestizo is only partially better, and of these Wools the stock is considerable and prices not more than 5 ℘ cent. higher. The great change is in the common Blanket trade, which is now in a state of immense activity; for, in addition to an extended domestic demand, there is a pressure of orders for the United States; besides this the large export of Wool to America has so influenced the market that prices have moved rapidly upwards, and stocks are running low. It is more the shipment of Wool that reduces the stock than the shipments of gray blankets, for in these a little wool goes a long way, and shoddy, waste and low noils are largely drawn upon. The total amount of Wool gone or going to the United States from Europe is very large, and comprises: Washed Cordova, costing 9d. ℘ lb., with 1½ ℘ cent. discount; Washed White Donskoi, do. 8½d.@9d., do.; Washed Gray Donskoi, do. 7d.@7½d., do.; Washed Mogadore Donskoi, do. 10½d.@11½d., do.; Washed East India, white, do. 9½d.@11½d., do.; Washed East India, yellow, do. 6d.@9½d., do.; Washed East, gray, do. 5d.@7½d., do; Washed white Noils, do. 8d.@9d.; Washed gray Noils, do. 7d.@8½d., do.; Unwashed Mogadore, 7d.@8½d., do."

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 20¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate engagements have been reported to-day, at slightly reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d. ℘ bushel; Corn, 12½d.@13d. ℘ bushel; Oil, 8s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.@50s., and by steamer, 75s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@14d. ℘ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℘ bush.; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb.; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s., and by steamer, 70s.@75s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Cheese, 50s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour at 90c. ℘ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 23½c.@24c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 356 tons, from Newcastle, Del., to Plymouth, England, Oak Timber, 65s. ℘ load of 50 cubic feet; a schooner, 240 tons, to Havre, Kerosene Oil, 4c.; a brig, 197 tons, to Tarragona, Heavy Pipe Staves, $55; a bark, 282 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $40, other kinds in proportion; a schooner, 297 tons, to Marsala, Palermo and back, $3,600; a bark, 395 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., and back, $7,500; a ship, 778 tons, to London, at a round sum; a bark, 281 tons, to Leghorn, 70,000 gallons Spirits, 4c., and Measurement, 25c; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,-050; a British brig, 156 tons, to Jamaica, Staves, $18, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to St. Thomas and St. Croix, $900.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

A. C. A.—YES, REFRAIN FROM SUCH FOLLIES in future, and all will go well. Return immediately. X.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE TO
MILLINERS.
On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., we will have our
ANNUAL OPENING
expressly for the trade, and will expect all
MILLINERS
wishing our patterns to avail themselves of this opportunity, and give us no more trouble for the balance of the season.
SHOW-ROOMS,
No. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
J. HIGGINS, Manager.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNETS!
All last week we were crowded, and all this week we expect to be crowded, with ladies, from far and near,
FOR OUR $2 50 BONNETS, WORTH $5.
FOR OUR 3 50 BONNETS, WORTH 6.
FOR OUR 5 00 BONNETS, WORTH 10.
FOR OUR 7 00 BONNETS, WORTH 15.
CALL AT
NO. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Between 9th and 10th sts.
J. HIGGINS, Manager.

ECONOMY IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
Ladies wishing to get
GOOD STYLES
AT HALF THE BROADWAY PRICES,
will call at
NO. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Between 9th and 10th sts.
100 BOXES
OF
BONNET RIBBONS
In from auction this week. Last week's stock marked down 25 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. CATHARINE'S
MINERAL WATERS.
THE STEPHENSON HOUSE AND BATHS WILL
REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.
Arrangements have been made for the
USE OF THE WATERS
without any exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

BOILER AND ENGINE WANTED—50 TO 60 horse power. No objection to good second-hand. Apply or address, for both or either, at once, to A. SIMPSON, No. 71 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from ten to fifty horse power; also, Worthington steam pumps. Inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access, and freedom from injurious influences. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL, AND DISCIPLINE, STRICT BUT KIND, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other information, address
ALFRED COX ROE, Principal,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Prige's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

PROF. A. BASSET HAVING 34 YEARS experience in teaching in New-York, is constantly forming classes in French day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen. Classes limited, and terms moderate and made known on application at his residence, No. 55 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Instruction thorough; number limited. For circulars and further particulars, inquire of A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl-st.; Rev. E. D. G. Prime, office of the New-York *Observer*; or address the Principals. I. & J. BIRD.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Send for catalogue. Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

DRAWING AND PAINTING TAUGHT IN all their branches by Madame BASSIE, portrait painter. Choice paintings to rent for patrons. No. 2 West 25th-st., near 5th-av.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH WILL BE given by a Parisian young lady in exchange for board and washing. Will be willing to give a lesson each day of an hour and a half. She has a diploma from the Hotel de Ville, and has considerable experience in teaching. The best of City references given and required. Address Miss LINDANTE EBERT, Harlem, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement, for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address B. N., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of a first-class seminary, desires a position as teacher in a good school or family. Can teach English, including mathematics, French, German, music and drawing. Apply till Nov. 1, at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 9.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ENGAGED in one of the best schools in the City, can give an hour or two to private instruction in English, French and classics, or would coach a lad for college. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family to instruct in English, Music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and Flower Painting. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address B. E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady who has had good advantages and experience; she is abundantly qualified to teach children of 14 years of age and under, the usual English branches, with music and the French language. Address J. S. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TAKE THE entire charge of two young children; must understand thoroughly the English branches and the rudiments of music and drawing. A person speaking French preferred. Apply before 12, and after 5 o'clock, at No. 38 West 24th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7 P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business with the Committee will be heard at that time.
JOHN BRICE,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
ANTHONY MILLER,
Committee on Fire Department.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order. HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND UNION CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The great naval and military expedition, intended for operations on the Southern Coast, has at last left for its destination—wherever that may be. The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning, in fine style, the weather being all that could be desired. The U. S. transport *Thomas Swann*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports having spoken a portion of the fleet on Tuesday off Cape Henry. As there is now little likelihood that the progress of the vessels will be delayed by bad weather, we may expect soon to hear that some favored spot in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions has been colonized by Northern missionaries.

There is nothing new to report from the National lines across the Potomac. Since the rebels fell back there has been very little for our troops to do outside of the usual routine. Our scouts now range the country for miles beyond the former position of the enemy, without encountering any opposition. Down the Potomac the rebels have been trying their hand at shelling the new batteries being erected by the Excelsior Brigade on the Maryland shore opposite, but with poor encouragement. The rebel steamer *Page* is believed to be aground a short distance up Quantico Creek.

A rumor was current in Washington yesterday, that the rebels up the river were shelling Gen. BANKS' camps, but it proved to be incorrect. No new movements are reported in that direction. The letters of our correspondent with Gen. STONE'S command give interesting details of affairs since the recent battle, together with a very full *résumé* of the circumstances preceding and attending that unfortunate occurrence, accompanied by an engraving of the battle-ground.

We learn from New-Mexico that on the 4th inst. a party of National volunteers were surprised at Almosa, below Fort Craig, by a party of Texas rebels, and then stampeded. They succeeded in recovering their horses, however, pursued the rebels, killed their Captain and ten men, wounded about thirty and killed 30 horses. Another band of rebels was being pursued by a company of United States Dragoons from Fort Wise.

The telegraph does not bring us all the intelligence that it might from Kentucky. Letters in the Cincinnati *Gazette* describe a brilliant affair at West Liberty on Oct. 23, between the Second Ohio Regiment and 500 rebels under one JOHN FICKLIN. By a skillful manœuvre the latter were drawn into an ambuscade, from which they effected their escape only after a loss of thirty killed and thirteen wounded. The National forces had only one man wounded. On Oct. 24, Major BUCKNER, at Winchester, learned that forty or fifty mounted rebels were on their way to the rebel camp at Prestonburgh. Hastily collecting 24 men only, he succeeded in capturing the squad of rebels and at once dispatched them to snug quarters at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. There was a skirmish near Warsaw on Saturday between twenty Unionists and double that number of rebels under one LUTHER GREEN. The former were victorious, killing two of their opponents and recapturing some prisoners whom they had taken.

We have a few additional particulars of the recent victory gained by Gen. KELLEY at Romney. He had, it appears, about 2,500 men under his command. Meeting the enemy's pickets six miles outside of Romney, he rapidly drove them in, and a brisk engagement ensued, in which the rifled guns, of which Gen. KELLEY had three and the rebels one, took a prominent part, terminating, as has already been announced, in a complete victory of the Union forces, which had but one man killed and five wounded, while the rebels lost between thirty and forty. The number of prisoners captured is not mentioned, or the value of the stores taken. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* thinks that the position at Romney occupied by Gen. KELLEY may be so easily turned that it is very unsafe for him to attempt to hold it with the forces at his command, and urges that he should fall back on New Creek. An expedition was recently sent to Elizabeth and Burning Springs to attend to the rebels in that vicinity. They were scattered, with the loss of a number of prisoners.

Our advices from Havana, received by the steamship *Columbia*, which left there on the 25th inst., are important. The report previously received, that the rebel steamer *Theodora* had succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston, with the Confederate Commissioners to France and England, MASON and SLIDELL on board, is confirmed. The *Theodora* landed the Commissioners at Cardenas, whence they took the land route to Havana—where, our report says, they were received with the greatest consideration by all the Spanish officials, from the Captain-General down. The *Theodora*, after touching at Cardenas, also proceeded to Havana, where she took on board a large quantity of arms and provisions, and left on the 23d inst. with the intention of again running the Charleston blockade. She conveyed to Havana some twenty passengers, among whom were Mr. MEADE, formerly United States Minister to Brazil, and Capt. COXETTER, of the late privateer *Jeff. Davis*. It is stated that the British Consul called upon the rebel Commissioners in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General.

By the *Europa*, whose arrival we announce this morning, we receive a variety of interesting intelligence relating to affairs in America. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, discussions as to the common line of policy to be observed by France and England had been renewed—the subject having before been mooted, but temporarily postponed. It is intimated that the information obtained by the Prince NAPOLEON may have something to do with these discussions. The London *Globe* announces, on what it pronounces to be good authority, that a notification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States, based upon a letter of instructions issued by Mr. MEMMINGER, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing vessels coming from Foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast—such port under the circumstances to be considered a proper port of entry. Dr. RUSSELL has another letter in the *Times*, dated Oct. 4, in which he alludes to the great naval expedition, and announces that one of its objects is to open a cotton port in the South. He thinks that in this manner a Government monopoly in cotton may be created, and that the screws will be put on to the foreign customers. The owner of the ship *Boyne*, which was prohibited from entering the port of Savannah by the blockading fleet, has brought grievances against the United States Government, alleging that the occurrence took place before the blockade was properly established.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has published a Manifesto to the People of Kentucky. It is dated at Bowling Green, and he says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. In it he resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying, "I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the United States Senate for the musket of a soldier." The address is very long, and is made up of sophisms and misrepresentations. He says "there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution," —"the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved."

A gentleman just arrived in Baltimore from Grafton, Va., states that, on Friday evening, a party of sixteen prisoners, part of Gen. FLOYD'S army, arrived at that place under guard. Of the sixteen, nine were entirely barefooted, with their feet and legs cut and bleeding, and all of them in rags.

From a statement furnished the Government by Gov. DENNISON, it appears that Ohio has now enlisted, in field and camp, for the three year service, 60,250 soldiers, to which number 21,000 will be added on December 1.

In his official report of the affair at Ball's Bluff, Col. EDWARD W. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, makes a remarkable charge against the Tammany Regiment, which has heretofore been credited with having displayed considerable bravery. He says: "I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany Regiment, under command of Major BON, *deserted* its post in the intrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead."

The proceedings in the case of the *Savannah* privateers were concluded yesterday, with the exception of the rendering of the verdict. The jury retired at 3½ o'clock, but as there was no prospect of their agreeing within a reasonable hour, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day. The delivery of Judge NELSON'S charge occupied about half an hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market continued agitated, and prices still had an upward tendency. The stock on hand was estimated at 633,500 bales, of which 350,000 were American. The sales of the week had been 116,500 bales, of which 56,000 were taken by speculators. Breadstuffs also still had an advancing tendency, and Provisions were somewhat more active. An increased business is reported in American stocks in the London market.

The Paris Money market continued unsettled, and the Bourse was dull. It was reported that the Italian question had been debated in the French Cabinet Council with considerable animation, though no conclusion was arrived at.

The Coronation of the King of Prussia took place at Kœnigsberg on the 18th inst. The ceremony was attended with much display. The King delivered a speech in answer to the various addresses presented on the occasion, but it had no importance politically.

From Hungary, we learn that the Austrian Government Commissioners had been treated with an offensive mock serenade, at which the police and military interfered, and shots were fired, though no one was injured.

Affairs in Poland grow more and more threatening. On the occasion of the late Kosciusko demonstration in Warsaw, the military made a descent upon the churches where the people were assembled, and arrested all who refused to leave them. Many were subsequently released, but it was asserted that at least two thousand men had been retained in custody, and were to be drafted into different regiments for the military service. The Clergy had closed the churches, on account of their profanation by the military.

A bulletin, issued by the Turkish Government, announces a victory over 3,000 insurgents.

The German political movement continues with unabated vigor, the Union League outstripping all others. Meetings are nightly held in various sections of the City, and last evening two important ones took place in the Eleventh and Twenty-second Wards, the object of which seemed to be the ratification of Mr. KUSTER, the special German candidate for Supervisor, although his name has not been indorsed by the League.

The Cooper Institute People's Syracuse Nominating Committee met last evening, and nominated ELIJAH F. PURDY as Supervisor, in place of ISAAC COLEMAN, who withdrew; and as Coroners, Drs. E. W. MCCONNELL and J. W. RANNEY, and Capt. JOHN WILDEY, in place of Drs. DEEY, MCFARLAND and F. L. OLMSTEAD, who had not signified their acceptance of the nomination.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH delivered a free lecture at the Church of the Puritans, last evening, upon the state of the country and the conduct of the war. He severely criticized the half-and-half way in which the war is conducted by the Administration, and expressed his belief that the Government would never be able to crush the rebellion until it employed every means in its power, even to the emancipation of the slaves. His remarks were frequently applauded by a large audience; and an allusion to Gen. FREMONT, in justification of his proclamation, called forth a perfect outburst of cheers from nearly the entire audience.

Yesterday the Fifty-first Regiment, (Shepard Rifles,) Col. FERRERO, left Palace Garden, where it has been quartered for some time, for Washington. It numbers over 900 men, all of whom were uniformed, armed and equipped. The men marched down Broadway to Pier No. 1, North River, where the boat was taken for South Amboy.

The Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. EDWARD E. CROSS, which has been encamped at Concord, N. H., for the last five weeks, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning at an early hour, *en route* for Washington. The regiment numbers 1,030 men, all of whom are American, with the exception of twenty-five. To-day a battery of twelve guns will be sent on to join them.

A cheering indication of business prospects for the Fall, is the fact that the Atlantic Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., which have been idle for the last four months, are soon to resume work. When in full operation, they will give employment to eleven hundred hands.

There was a grand review of the troops at the Elmira rendezvous, on Monday, by order of Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH. Six regiments turned out 4,000 strong, making a martial display not often witnessed in the rural districts of New-York.

A murder of a most atrocious nature has been committed in New-Jersey, on the body of a German Jew named SIGISMUND FELLUER. Deceased had only been in this country a few days, and had property in jewels and diamonds to the amount of $50,000. A man with whom FELLUER left the Prescott House, and a Jewess in whose company FELLUER was seen, are suspected, and the police are diligently searching for them. A reward of $500 for the discovery of the murderer or murderers has been offered by the friends of FELLUER.

Mr. J. T. BLAIR is to fill the seat in Congress formerly occupied by Senator CARLILE, of Western Virginia. Mr. BLAIR was elected over his opponent, Mr. FROST, by five hundred majority.

The Charter Convention went through the farce of meeting again yesterday, but on a call of the roll, only four answered to their names, and a further adjournment was had until to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and after completing the list of canvassers and Inspectors, directed their publication in all the morning and evening papers. The contract for iron beams for the new Court-house was awarded to the Trenton Iron Company, at $1 07½ per lineal foot. The Corporation Counsel gave his opinion that the Supervisors had no right to go on with the building of the Court-house.

The Stock Market was quite speculative, and prices buoyant at the close of business, at an advance of 1 per cent. on the Railways and ¼@½ per cent. on Missouri 6 per Cents. The last price of New-York Central, 79⅛ per cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was less active, and the market closed rather heavily for Flour and Wheat. Corn was very firm. A moderate demand prevailed for Rio Coffee. Sugars and Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds, Spices, Whisky, and Whalebone were quiet. Pork and Lard were depressed, while Beef was more sought after. Butter was in active request, as were also Hay, Hides, Sole Leather, Tallow, and Kentucky Tobacco. Limited freight engagements were reported, though rates favored shippers, slightly. There were 552 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock yards the receipts of animals for the week past have been larger than for any previous week since a market was first opened on Manhattan Island. The total receipts of live animals destined for slaughter brought to the regular City yards during the week ending yesterday reached the unprecedented figures of **41,553**, viz.: 6,154 beef cattle, generally large and fat; 18,809 live hogs; 16,106 sheep, and 484 veal calves. The cattle market, yesterday, was somewhat depressed, the decline averaging less than ½c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight from the average rate of the previous week. A much larger decline was looked for when the total receipts were known. But few cattle remained unsold last night. Live hogs, with the unusual supply, declined a shade, the demand being quite brisk for making bacon for foreign markets. Sheep are largely in excess of the demand, and 25c.@50c. ℔ head lower. Veal calves sell about as last week. Milch cows in very little demand.

Report of Adj.-Gen. Thomas on the Armies of the West.

The report of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS to the Secretary of War, in regard to the condition of the Western Military Department and the manner of conducting business under Major-Gen. FREMONT'S administration, which we publish in the TIMES to-day, *is* certainly the most remarkable document that has seen the light since the beginning of the present war. We allude not so much to the matter of the report, though that is astounding, perplexing and painful enough; but to the fact that such a document, so singular in its details, so damaging, if true, to the National cause in its revelations of our weakness to the enemy, and so disgraceful to one of the first officers of the country and to his aids and associates, was permitted to be published at all, in the informal and unsustained shape of the diary of a traveling Adjutant.

We make no imputation whatever upon Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. He is, no doubt, a gentleman and a soldier, and these titles guarantee the honesty and truthfulness with which he has reported what he heard and saw in the Department of the West. The attacks upon Adj.-Gen. THOMAS for making this report —the attempted depreciation of his honor and fairness because of his having repeated in his report "hearsay" testimony—the allegation that he should have sought the *proofs* of what he heard, when he had no power to compel witnesses to testify, and no time to devote to such elaborate investigations, as he was the official traveling Adjutant of the Secretary of War—are exceedingly unfair towards that officer. He was called on by the Secretary of War to make the tour with him to the Western Military Department, and requested to "take full notes" on all points connected with the object of the visit. He simply complied with the order of his superior. He saw everything in the Western Department with a military eye, and he made notes thereon, as he was certainly competent to do. He put himself in communication with quartermasters, paymasters, officers in garrison and generals of division in the field, and these men, their names in each case being given, made statements and gave him copies of official orders, betraying the condition and management of the Department. Gen. THOMAS made "notes" of these statements, many of them accompanied by documentary evidence attesting their authenticity, and nearly all, certainly all of the important statements, resting on the word of regular and sworn officers of the United States Army, who professed to be personally cognizant of their truth.

Gen. THOMAS kept his notes in the form of a diary—they were at best mere *memoranda*, accompanied here and there with the interjected remark, "This should be inquired into." The whole paper is an unstudied, desultory collection of notes and reports of private and (in their character) confidential conversations with officers of the army; well enough suited for the private information of the Secretary of War or the President, if they were hesitating whether to institute official inquiry into the condition of things in the Western Department, but wholly unfitted and never designed for publication. With this knowledge of the kind of service required of Gen. THOMAS, and the time allowed him for its performance, it will be admitted that he could do nothing else than what he did—see with his own eyes, converse with the regular officers who were transacting business under Gen. FREMONT, and report what he heard and saw.

Some of the statements made by the officials in the Western Department, and reported by Gen. THOMAS, are the following:

1. Gen. CURTIS, of Iowa, late Member of Congress, but now General in command at St. Louis, says that he would freely express a military opinion to Gen. SCOTT, but "would not dare do so" to Gen. FREMONT." "He considered him (FREMONT) unequal to the command of the army in Missouri." "He (FREMONT) was no more bound by the law than by the winds."

2. Col. ANDREWS, chief Paymaster, represented great irregularities in his Department. He was threatened with imprisonment, by FREMONT'S order, for refusing to pay a claim that he was not by law authorized to pay—he being under oath to pay according to law, and under bonds to account, according to law, for the money in his hands.

3. Col. FREMONT required payment for two hundred commissioned officers irregularly appointed by himself, and had twenty-one commissioned officers in a body of only 300 men. He appointed a "Musical Director" to his Department from one of the St. Louis theatres, and gave him the title, and required him to be paid as "Captain of Engineers!"

4. A member of Col. FREMONT'S Staff was a contractor for hay, mules, &c., and had a partner named DEGRAF. The partner on the Staff obtained an order from Gen. FREMONT, commanding all persons holding hay for the Government to deliver it to DEGRAF, "taking only his receipt therefor." By this means the partners could borrow from the Government its own hay, and sell it back to the Government, and repeat the operation till all the profits of their contract were realized, without really having furnished the Government a pound of hay.

5. Gen. DAVIS, another member of Gen. FREMONT'S staff, obtained a direct contract for blankets. They were delivered, and condemned as worthless; but this judgment was overruled, and the blankets paid for by the Government.

6. Capt. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General, states that one week after the President's letter was received in St. Louis, modifying Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation, Gen. FREMONT ordered him to have two hundred copies of the proclamation printed and circulated, without the President's modification. (A copy of FREMONT'S order in this case is given.)

7. Gen. HUNTER, the next General in rank to FREMONT, and commanding the First Division of FREMONT'S army in the field, states that there is "great confusion" in the army, and that "FREMONT is utterly incompetent." He (F.) had marched one regiment into the field, "without knapsacks or provisions, *carrying their cartridges in their waistcoat pockets, which were all spoiled by a rain the first day*;" the men were kept in the rain all night without tents or shelter, and twenty-four hours without food, and the first food (beef) they got was spoiled. This was the first day out from Jefferson City. Gen. HUNTER states that he was ordered by FREMONT to march from Jefferson City, "taking forty-one wagons," when he had only "forty mules," and had so reported to headquarters. Gen. HUNTER further states, that while PRICE was marching upon Lexington, FREMONT exhibited to him a plan for "retaking Springfield." Gen. HUNTER suggested that there was no enemy at Springfield, and that he thought it would be better to advance upon PRICE towards Lexington, which there was plenty of time to do. But it was not done. The order to Gen. STURGIS to go to the relief of Col. MULLIGAN was not issued for *two days* after Gen. HUNTER urged it on FREMONT, and these two days lost to the Union Col. MULLIGAN and his gallant army of 3,500 men. Gen. HUNTER states that a Colonel of his Division reported to him, that "of one hundred guns in his command only twenty could be fired." These were of FREMONT'S European purchase. Though it is so late in the season, Gen. FREMONT ordered 500 tons of ice to be sent from St. Louis to Jefferson City for the use of his army, and 500 half barrels to carry water.

These are specimens of Gen. HUNTER'S statements to the Secretary of War and to Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. They close with this sweeping remark:

"FREMONT'S order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000 men, *many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation* * * * Gen. HUNTER expressed his decided opinion that FREMONT was *incompetent and unfit for his extensive and important command*."

Each Division of Gen. FREMONT'S army now marching into Southwest Missouri is specified, its commander's name is given, its strength, and the order of the army's proposed march against the enemy.

So far as to affairs in Missouri. On their return, the Secretary of War and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS came by way of Kentucky, and in Louisville had a conference with Gen. SHERMAN, commanding in that State. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS jots down, in his minute way, all that was said by Gen. SHERMAN, and it was most discouraging to the National cause. Gen. SHERMAN "gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky"—he said "the young men of the State were generally Secessionists," and the aged and conservative who were for the Union would not turn out and fight. Few Kentucky regiments could be expected. Gen. BUCKNER was represented to be advancing upon Louisville, and Gen. SHERMAN admitted he would "not be able to resist him," but that he would fight him. Being asked what forces would be required to save Kentucky from the rebels, Gen. SHERMAN answered, "200,000 men."

Such is a digest of the main facts revealed in Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' report, and the authority on which they are given. We repeat that *their publication is the most disastrous blow that the National cause has yet received.* The report of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, intended for the private information of the President, revealing the constitution of FREMONT'S army, its defective equipment and arming, its confusion and imbecility, its lack of transportation, and the deep conviction of one of the most skillful Generals in it, that its head is wholly incompetent and unsafe to be intrusted with its management, is presented to the world in minutest detail, so as to reach BEN MCCULLOCH, STERLING PRICE and Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, to be read for encouragement at the head of their columns, and to nerve them for their fight. And in order that they may have no sort of difficulty in bagging the Union army and its imbecile head, they are advised as to the very order of march that the divisions of the doomed army will observe while passing through the country. If the rebel leaders wish any more encouraging or fuller information, we do not know where they will find it.

And so of Kentucky. The rebel Confederacy is distinctly told that Gen. SHERMAN is not sustained by the people of Kentucky; that he has no hope of saving that State to the Union; and that he is preparing only for a hopeless fight before the State is given up. With what a yell of delight will this news from the War Department be hailed in BUCKNER'S camp, and by ZOLLICOFFER'S savages! How will the pious Rev. Bishop POLK rub his hands over the document, and felicitate himself upon the abandonment of the contest by the Nationals! How will the implacable revolutionists at Richmond revel in triumph as they see their despotic dominion extended over unresisting Kentucky, to the Ohio River!

It is proper to say that the *Tribune* of this City enjoys the bad eminence of having betrayed to the world the demoralized and helpless condition of our armies in Missouri and Kentucky. Whether the War Department has again been betrayed by secession clerks, or this report, never intended for the public eye, was obtained before it reached its proper destination, we know not. But the history of its publication will doubtless be given. Whilst the report is full of disgrace to the service, and must bring disaster to the National army, it cannot fail to involve the most serious collisions between high officers of the army in Missouri. What will be the relations now between Gens. FREMONT and HUNTER, and between FREMONT and CURTIS—between FREMONT and all the responsible officers of the West, whose private, if not confidential, charges against him, of profligacy, usurpation, and incompetency, are given to the world in this report?

It is incredible that the War Department or the President has authorized the publication of this diary of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. *It exposes* FREMONT'S *campaign*, expresses the strongest opinions of his military imbecility, raises a storm between himself and his officers in his camp and in his rear, teaches the people everywhere to distrust his promises and his responsibility, and yet leaves him at the head of his army!

If the TIMES' publication of the power of the American fleet, sailing to an unknown shore, excited the "surprise and indignation" of the Cabinet and of the *Tribune*, what will their verdict be on this unparalleled exposure of the inefficiency of our Generals and their armies, and the indication of their plans of moving through the enemy's country?

Events in Mexico.

The progress of pacification in Mexico is not so rapid, as those who anxiously seek some escape from forcible intervention in the affairs of that Republic would gladly have it. The National Legislature is almost equally divided between supporters of President JUAREZ and those who oppose him; the latter interest, to the number of fifty-one, having recently addressed the President a formal request that he resign; and the former, to the number of fifty-two, having presented a counter memorial imploring him to retain office. It is to the latter request Señor JUAREZ has listened.

But while this almost perfect balance of party exists in Congress, the country appears to incline quite decidedly to the existing Administration. The address of the fifty-one malcontents was transmitted to the several States to obtain the indorsement of their respective Executives. In every case they were returned unindorsed; and, in most cases, with indignant protests against such factious resistance to a Government still in a state of probation. The circumstance is encouraging; because it shows how feeble the elements from which the opposition can hope to construct a new revolution.

In a military point of view, the ascendency of the Liberal cause is unquestionable. MARQUEZ, the only reactionary leader who possesses the outline of an army, is a fugitive, before bands of loyal militia, and only contrives to exist by sheltering himself in the Sierra, whence he can descend occasionally to reinforce his resources by plundering a defenceless village. It is reported that COMONFORT is hastening from the North to join him; but COMONFORT is without an army and without popularity. The great danger apparently lies in the possibility of Gen. ORTEGA, the captor of the City of Mexico, soured by removal from the chief command of the army, throwing himself into the ranks of the clerical party, accompanied by a large body of troops which adhere to him. The part of Gen. MONK may have attractions for the restless General, and the Church interest can still bid largely for a return to power; so that much is now dependent upon the part this leader may choose to play in the next act of the National drama.

In the meantime, significant revelations reach us from the interior. The detached bands of Reactionists who infest the mountains are reported as carrying the Spanish flag, and as being commanded and drilled quite extensively by Spanish officers. It is also stated that ZULOAGA has been deprived of the nominal and empty honors of the titular Presidency, in the clerical interest, to make way for Gen. ALMONTE, who is more than suspected of desiring a restoration of Spanish authority. Scattered intimations of this sort point distinctly to the belief that the Court of Madrid has listened to those of the clerical party who believe the Church can never again hold up its head unless in alliance with a monarchical Government; and that these evidences of busy intrigue are premonitions of that second advent of the Spaniard which is to reinaugurate a millenium of priestcraft and absolutism over the ancient viceroyalty of New-Spain. It must be owned that intimations of this character respond perfectly to the views which the Spanish Government enunciates as the motive of the forthcoming expedition.

But the motives which inspire the French Government are so much more ambiguous, that we may be thankful for light thrown upon them from whatever quarter. Our correspondent at the City of Mexico possibly furnishes a gleam. The more recent loans effected on the faith of the Government by ZULOAGA and MIRAMON, at rates inconceivably usurious, must, in the ordinary course of things, be worthless in the hands of confiding and often compulsory holders of the scrip. But the men who furnished the money were in complicity with M. DE GABRIAC, the late French Envoy in Mexico, whose talents for intrigue and speculation were amply demonstrated throughout his protracted conduct of the Legation. DE GABRIAC'S relations with Count WALEWSKI, until recently the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Count DE MORNY, the stock-jobbing President of the *Corps Legislatif*, are notoriously intimate; and it is intimated that in the hands of these three (powerful as two of them have repeatedly proved themselves to procure the backing of the Emperor) the waste paper put out by the reactionary Presidents is now lodged. When once the three European Governments proceed to administer upon the effects of the strangled Republic, nothing will be easier than to thrust in these claims, and have them audited and settled along with the rest. And hence the appearance of France among the administrators.

This explanation is the more probable, because it was just the thing wanting to complete the harmony of the design. Mexico has suffered chronically from the priest and the banker. It was now the speculator, and now the saint, who set armies in motion to revolutionize the State; the former to profit by the usurious loans to which war would necessarily impel the national treasury; the latter to save his enormous wealth from the grasp of an impoverished and craving Government. It is as the legate of the clerical interest, Spain now appears upon the scene; and the *personnel* of the drama will be incomplete unless the stock-jobber bears the Castilian company. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to find the reason given by our correspondent for the part France is enacting, wholly and perfectly sound.

The Case of the Privateersmen.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* was nearly brought to a close yesterday, nothing remaining but the verdict of the jury, which, however, it is quite possible may never be given, as the jury were out four hours before the Court adjourned for the night without agreeing. The questions which the jury were to consider were reduced by Judge NELSON, in his charge, to a very narrow compass. He first disposed of the question of the jurisdiction of the Court, holding that the mere taking of the prisoners into Hampton Roads, for the purpose of transferring them from the *Minnesota* to the *Harriet Lane*, in pursuance of the order of the Commodore to take the prisoners to New-York for trial, was not such a bringing them into the District of Virginia as would, under the statute, require their trial to be held there, and moreover, that the language of the act of 1825 was to be taken in the alternative, and that the trial could be had either in the District where they were apprehended or into which they were first brought, and that as these prisoners were apprehended by the civil authorities in this District, their trial was rightly had here.

In this view of the law, the Court agrees with the views taken by Judges GRIER and CADWALLADER, in the similar trials which have been had in Philadelphia.

This question of jurisdiction having been swept away, the Judge next told the jury that they might lay out of view the ninth section of the act of 1790, which is expressly limited to citizens, because the prisoners must, under the indictment, be found guilty of the crime of robbery on the high seas to be convicted under that section, and if so, they equally come under the provisions of the third section of the act which was not confined to citizens, and under which a verdict could be rendered against all the prisoners alike.

He then defined to them the term "robbery," using the same definition given by BLACKSTONE, which we quoted in our former article on the subject, and told them that the fact of the intention of the prisoners to rob only the vessels of the United States, though it might protect them from the charge of piracy under national law, was no defence as to the charge of robbing or piracy under the statute.

And as to the right set up under the commission of the Confederate States, he told them, in very brief but plain terms, that the Courts could not recognize any such thing until the existence of the Confederate States had been recognized by the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government.

This charge, as will be seen, really reduced the question for the jury to this, viz., whether the prisoners did take the *Joseph* and her cargo from her master and crew by putting them in fear and with intent to despoil them of their property. It would not seem that any jury could deliberate long on that question, on the evidence which has been submitted to them. Yet we have the jury remaining out all night, with a possibility of an ultimate disagreement, instead of the prompt verdict of Guilty which closed the trials in Philadelphia.

This result may be attributed perhaps to one of two causes. The Philadelphia causes were very short, neither of them taking longer than two days, while here the trial has been protracted for eight days. In that time, after the long discussions upon national law and international law, upon the right of secession and the powers of the General Government and its relation to the States, upon the laws of war, the facts of this rebellion and of the American Revolution, the revolutions of the South American States, &c., &c., discussions almost *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, conducted by the ablest lawyers of New-York, it is not perhaps to be wondered at if the jury got so befogged as not to be able to find their way to a verdict, even by the clear light of Judge NELSON'S charge.

Or, if any one reading the charge, is unable to see still how they could be so befogged, the explanation may be found in the fact that the jury have been allowed to separate every night. Whether any argument was addressed to them outside of the Court-room, of course no one knows,—but in view of the great importance of the verdict, not only to the prisoners themselves, but to the privateering interest, it would not be strange if some such argument had been addressed to some of them. We hope, however, that all the point may be taken from these remarks of ours, by the rendition of a verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

Whatever may be the result of the trial,

we shall point to it ever as an illustration of the good character as law-abiding citizens of our people. Here are men who have been engaged in working deadly injury to the greatest interest of our City—the commercial interest—who have been taken in the act, and, instead of being at once run up to the yard-arm, they are brought here for trial, and on that trial they are defended by as able counsel as New-York can afford, who argue to their utmost ability in their favor, in the presence of a crowded Court-room, and not an intimation comes to them from any quarter which would check them in the performance of their duty to their clients to the fullest extent. The interest of the community in the case has been of the deepest, but not a straw has been thrown in their way. On the contrary, everything has worked together to give these men, on the part of the prosecution, a perfectly fair trial, so that if the jury shall convict them, no one can ever say that they had not the fairest chance—and every chance for their lives—which the law could give to the most innocent and unjustly accused.

A Trap for Recognition.—A highly interesting correspondence between agents of the Confederate Government and Gen. Vidaurri, Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila, is elsewhere translated into the Times. It entered into the heart of Secretary Toombs to find somewhere, in however minute quantities, that recognition without which youthful Republics have no right to believe in their own existence. An acknowledgment from the King of the Cannibal Islands, or the Cacque of the Arancanians, would be better than none; but as those patentates were distast, and the Governor of New-Leon at hand, and perhaps somewhat cowed by the presence of Confederate legionaries along his frontier, the first attempt was made upon the Governor—with what success the correspondence will show. Both in response to Toombs, and in reply to one "Lieut.-Col. Baylor, commanding Fort Clark," Gen. Vidaurri furnishes his view of the doctrine of State rights, by disclaiming all right to establish foreign relations or intercourse independently of the Federal Government, and refusing, always courteously, to enter into any arrangements with the rebel Government. This, with a repetition, judiciously frequent, of orthodox phrases touching international amity, and the desirableness of peaceful relations, constitute the substance of the only answer which the astute Toombs has been able to extort from the cautious Governor. It remains to be seen what new direction the labors of the zealous Secretary will take.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Confederate States Attempt to Establish Mexican Relations.

Correspondence between Secretary Toombs and Gen. Vidaurri.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN MEXICO.

Premonitions of Spanish Intervention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Sunday, Sept 29, 1861.

During the past month the political situation has changed very decidedly for the better. There is now more hope of the stability of the Constitutional Government, as represented by President Juarez' than at any previous period. One after the other, the various plots, intrigues, and combinations, to get up an adverse movement, seem to be falling to the ground, and little by little the Government is making progress, and, with the passage of time, is gaining strength. The reaction does not now exist, except as a *criminal* element in society, as bands of marauders, which, though numerous, it requires but time to put down. Naturally, until the Government becomes forcible and effective, the state of insecurity throughout the country is dreadful, but even this is slowly improving. By not expecting too much from these people, we can begin to indulge in some hope for the future.

Gen. Ortega, whose ambition, since he was so fortunate as to occupy the capital in January last, has been a stumbling-block in the way of the Govenment, has at last been got rid of as Commander-in-chief, and Gov. Doblado, of Guanajuato has been named in his place, and has renewed former assurances of adherence to the cause of legitimacy.

The late petition of fifty-one Deputies to the President, asking him to resign, has turned out more injurious to them than to him, and has proved the turning-point in his favor. The response of the Governors of the States to whom these fifty-one addressed themselves to second their movement, prove to be protests of adhesion to the legal order, rather than afford any countenance to revolutionary views, and although the Congress continues somewhat inactive and opposed to the Executive, the general feeling is settling down into one of much greater confidence.

With favorable lull in excitements at home, the public attention is the more ready to begin to look abroad, and tidings of the course of England and France are awaited with anxiety. The President in his recent message at the opening of the regular sessions of Congress (16th inst.,) expressed a hope that the pending difficulties with those countries would be amicably arranged, but it is feared here that the influences which have hitherto urged France and England to their present position are too near the sources of power, particularly in the former country, to check the movement at this late moment. Sir Charles Wyke has been influenced much by the traditions of the English legation, and more by M. Saligny, the successor of Gabriac, as French resident, and there is little doubt that Gabriac has succeeded in making very prominent and influential persons about the French Court interested pecuniarily in the raid against Mexico. You need not be surprised to learn at some future time that large sums of the loans made by Miramon and Zuloaga are held by such persons as Count Walewski and Count De Morney, who can realize enviable fortunes, if Mexico can be made to redeem at the value of the face obligations which never gave her fifty cents upon the dollar. Certainly, the principrl pretence upon which diplomatic intercourse was suspended, namely that Mexico postponed the payment of interest upon the remaining $200,000 of the French Convention debt, is hardly sufficient to account for the great naval preparations of France for operations on this coast.

I may here add that the only other pretence—namely, an alleged attack upon the French Legation—has recently been sifted, and, I think, pretty thoroughly exploded. Who fired the ball which is said to have lodged in the Legation, does not appear. One witness, who lives in the hotel over the theatre, the highest point in the vicinity, declared that he heard no footsteps on top of the house, nor the report of firearms in that quarter during the night in question. This, however, proves nothing, and as this is the only witness on this point, a fair doubt may still exist regarding the ball. As for the abusive cries, which it was averred, were made in front of the Legation, it has been proved by a number of witnesses that there must have been a mistake regarding them. Several witnesses have testified that, although living in the same street, and having heard the cries and observed the movements by the mob on the night of the 14th, they neither heard nor saw anything disrespectful to the French Minister. The case should have been better made up by his French Excellency.

So empty, indeed, are all the pretences upon which these European movements proceed, that I would gladly see them tested by a means entirely within the reach of the United States. Our Government has only to advance to Mexico the means of paying up the interest for ten years or so, to put all three Powers in the wrong. Considering what advantage would be secured by this step in relieving Mexico, and what claims would be established upon the friendship of this Republic, I sincerely wish this measure could be brought to the favorable notice of President Lincoln and his advisers.

So far as the Spanish attack is concerned, there is too much reason to believe that the Clerical party is acting in unison, and under a distinct understanding with the Court of Madrid. It is certain that several bands of Reactionists in Queretaro actually march under the Spanish flag, a circumstance which has been the subject of correspondence between Gen. Arteaga, the Governor of that State, and the Spanish Vice-Consul. The latter denies all knowledge of the motive prompting such display. One thing has been very generally observed; namely, the numbers of Spanish officers who are just now serving in and attempting to reorganize the Clerical army. They are probably the *avant courriers* of the great expedition.

The Government of the Confederate States are determined to extract recognition from somebody, and to that end Secretary Toombs has opened diplomatic correspondence with Gen. Vidaurri, the Governor of Nueva Leon. A reference to the documents themselves, which I translate for you below, will show now far the rebel diplomatist was successful.

I will close my letter by presenting such detached items of news as are presented by the journals of the capital, with due reservations as to the authenticity of many of them.

Military operations have not been important. On the 3d of September, Marquez, with his reactionary army, made his way into San Luis Potosi, where he was joined by a portion of the garrison, but was attacked by the citizens and obliged to retreat. At Catorce, near by, he made a "forced loan" of $75,000 of the inhabitants, taking along with him those who refused to contribute as prisoners. A report prevailed subsequently that he had been met by Cobo, and his force was cut to pieces.

Gen. Ortega, though removed from the command of the army, had retired towards Zacatecas, carrying his troops with him, alleging that they constituted a portion of the army of that State. It was supposed he would pronounce against the Juarez Government.

Gen. Comonfort, at the latest advices, was preparing to march from Monterey to join Marquez and the other Clergy leaders, with such troops as he could get together. It is said the reactionists have discarded Zuloaga, as their titular President, and that Gen. Almonte now figures in that character. What light this fact may throw on Spanish intrigues—Almonte having just come fresh from his nominal position as Mexican Resident at Madrid—your readers may conjecture.

The state of siege, which was established in the the Capital on the 25th July, was discontinued July 10.

Mr. Corwin had taken occasion, in the name of the diplomatic corps, to protest against the perpetrators of a recent outrage at Chapultepec. Two Spaniards had been seized by some officers of the garrison at that place, and suspended to one of the arches of the aqueduct. Then by attaching fireworks to them and firing them, the poor wretches were badly tortured and worse frightened, until a late hour in the night.

Tampico and Matamoras had declined to accept the Governor sent them from the Capital of the State. They were both in revolt, having chosen as Governor Cipriano Guerrero, a man of very bad antecedents.

The former Governor of Tamaulipas, Gen. Juan Jose de la Garza, has been called to the Capital of the Republic to take an important place in the Government.

From the northwest there comes a rumor that five hundred "Yankees" have invaded Sonora and Lower California; and that officers of the United States army are in command of them. I have no means of verifying the story.

A foolish report has obtained currency that the Government is in treaty with an American Company, which has offered to buy the waste lands of the Republic for ten million dollars. As these lands are not yet released from the lien of the foreign bondholders, it is hardly likely American speculators could be found so reckless as to stake her millions upon a doubtful chance. X.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TEXAN FRONTIER BETWEEN THE REBEL SECRETARY OF STATE, GEN. VIDAURRI, GOVERNOR OF NUEVA LEON AND COAHUILA, AND COL. BAYLOR, OF THE TEXAN ARMY.

Translated from the Siglo xix.

GEN. VIDAURRI TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Monterey, July 3, 1861.

Most Excellent Sir: The Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, has addressed to this Government an official note by the hands of a Commissioner.

The document referred to, as, also, the communication received from the Governor of Texas, and that presented to me by the Commissioner along with the the first named paper, and setting forth the object of his mission, together with my acknowledgments of each and all, are contained in the *Boletin* which I have the honor, herewith, to inclose, fearing that I may not have accurately judged in a matter of so much gravity when considered in its form and essence. Yet, weighing the inconveniences that might have resulted from such a view of the case, and on the other hand, those that might have ensued, had I replied by merely referring the subject to the higher official authority intrusted with that class of affairs, I decided to give a categorical answer to them all, as subordinate, however, to the Supreme National Government, the rather that the communication refers to the peace and security of the Mexican and American frontiers, and that an inquiry is, with all due courtesy, submitted concerning the armed expeditions alleged to be on foot in this State for the purpose of invading Texas—an inquiry which I deemed it necessary to satisfy in such incontestable terms as should illustrate the dignity of Mexico in her conduct toward her neighbors.

My reply being strictly confined to the point that involves the common welfare of both frontiers, their mutual tranquillity and the consequent condemnation of all hostility, and excluding everything unconnected with so reasonable a proposition, it has seemed to me that I have not compromised the high interests of the supreme Government, in its relations with foreign countries. Hoping, therefore, that you will be pleased to approve of my course, upon a review of the circumstances as they are set forth, I have transmitted to your Excellency the minutes of this offiee and the documents mentioned.

I renew, therefore, to your Excellency, the assurance of my respectful consideration and regard. God and Liberty. SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. A. QUINTERO TO GEN. VIDAURRI.

Monterey, June 19, 1861.

Most Excellent Sir: The undersigned has the honor to accompany a communication of Hon. Robert Toombs, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, accrediting him to Your Excellency, for the purpose of conveying assurances to you as the Chief Magistrate of the principal Mexican State on this frontier, of the friendship and good intelligence of the Government and people of the Confederate States. Your Excellency will observe that the Confederate Government, frankly renouncing every hostile or unpleasant sentiment towards the Mexican people, promises itself, in return, a good and cordial understanding. It is firmly convinced that the interests of the two Republics are similar and mutual, and that the proximity and contact of their frontiers must place them in a position to receive either great benefits or reciprocal damage, according to the nature of their relations to one another.

The political events of the last few months, in the United States of the North, are too well known to your Excellency to require recapitulation by me. It is only necessary to state what has since been made known at the federal Capital of Mexico, by an envoy more fully empowered than the undersigned, that the principal object of the Confederate States in separating themselves from an alliance oppressive and discordant, in its character, with their former sister States, has been the formation of a new Confederacy of homogeneous and sovereign communities into which the elements of discord which divided the one that existed may not enter.

This work has been happily accomplished, and my country to-day presents the grand spectacle of a whole people united as one single man, to change its Government by peaceful and constitutional means, with intent to establish the better protection of its rights and liberties. If the United States insists upon denying this right, and obliges the Confederate States to defend it by force, that fact does not alter the principle of our autonomy, and merely demonstrates the barbarism of its antagonists.

It has also appeared proper for me to declare to Your Excellency, that the Confederate Government disavows all the ideas of conquest or invasion of other territories, which have been so visible in the policy of the United States. On the contrary, it declares to its neighbors that it demands from them only absolute sovereignty and authority in its own dominions, submitting itself solely to the law of nations and the stipulations of treaties.

In the communication transmitted by the undersigned to Your Excellency, it will be seen that his Government entertains strong feeling and expresses itself with energy, concerning the depredations some time previously committed in the Valley of the Rio Grande by disorderly parties proceeding from Mexico, and also, that a repetition of these grave evils has been lately conceived by persons adjoining that frontier. In the meanwhile, the Confederate Government promises to repress and punish, by the most ample and effective measures, similar violations by its citizens, of the rights of Mexico, anticipating in return, similar loyalty and friendship, to which it will conform.

Be persuaded, Sir, by the personal intercourse had with your Excellency, by the undersigned, some years ago, during your visit to the capital of Texas, that the sentiments of his Government will be reciprocal, and that the peace of the frontier will be maintained in good faith and with mutual advantages to both countries.

The undersigned subscribes himself, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's humble servant,
J. A. QUINTERO.

To his Excellency Don Santiago Vidaurri, Governor of the State of Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

SECRETARY TOOMBS TO GEN. VIDAURRI.

Montgomery, May 22, 1861.

Most Excellent Sir: Animated by an ardent desire to maintain the most friendly and pacific relations between the people of the Confederate States of America and of those of Mexico, I have commissioned Mr. J. A. Quintero to repair immediately to the capital of your Government for the purpose of assuring you of the amicable disposition of the people of the Confederate States toward the people of those of Mexico, and of their solicitude to maintain with the latter relations of friendship and good neighborhood.

Notwithstanding that a political agent of the Confederate States has been sent to the City of Mexico, it has been deemed convenient and appropriate, considering the distance that separates your capital from that city, and the lack of constant and rapid communication with the central Government, to send this special agent.

Information has been conveyed to this Government, through reliable channels, that ill-intentioned citizens of Mexico residing within the limits of your jurisdiction have planned marauding expeditions against the citizens of the State of Mexico.

I am persuaded that it is only necessary to bring these facts to your notice in order to insure upon your part the employment of the means in your power to prevent the invasion of the territory of the Confederate States, as well as to discover and punish the guilty parties and take the precautions adequate to destroy every attempt which may be made by Mexican citizens to violate the laws and disturb the peace of the Confederate States.

The Government of the Confederate States will use every effort to secure the preservation of the peace within its limits, requiring the inhabitants of its territory to comply with the obligations of international law and with the duties of good neighborhood, and it hopes your Excellency will adopt a similar course.

Mr. Quintero, who possesses my confidence, and is acquainted with the views of this Government, will explain more at length the objects of his mission near your Excellency.

I avail myself of this occasion to transmit to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

To His Excellency Gen. Vidaurri, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Province of Nueva Leon, &c.

GEN. VIDAURRI TO SECRETARY TOOMBS.

Monterey, July 1, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of May 22d ult., which embraces two points: First, the express manifestation made by your Excellency as to the amicable disposition which animates the people of the Confederate States toward Mexico, and your solicitude to maintain relations of friendship and good neighborhood with this Republic. Second, your having been informed through channels worthy of credit, that in the State under my authority expeditions are in course of preparation against the citizens of the State of Texas, your Excellency doing me the justice to believe that this Government, so far from authorizing any such aggression, would hasten to defeat it, and to punish the guilty, if made acquainted with the fact.

Such is the substance of the said note, which places me in an embarrassing position, lacking as I do authority to conduct a class of relations, which, in diplomatic order, are reserved by our laws to the Supreme National Government.

Yet, doubtless, considering the present case as extraordinary, and persuaded that the supreme Government, to which I am subordinate, recognizes as the basis of its international policy, peace and friendship with adjoining peoples, in this instance and for this occasion only, I will constitute myself its organ, by assuring your Excellency that this sound principle has been and is observed by the Mexican Government, authorities and people on these matters, and that there is no better proof of its resolutions in this respect than the behavior of our frontier populations, taken collectively or individually, toward their neighbors.

In regard to the second point, it will be sufficient to say, that the fact stated in virtue of the information to which your Excellency refers, lacks truth, not simply because of its incorrectness, but because of its extreme exaggeration. Beyond the isolated and impotent attempts of Cortina to operate with arms in the territory of Texas at the head of a few outlaws, it would be impossible to cite any probable ground for the supposition that expeditions have been projected in Mexico for the invasion of the American soil. On the contrary, as well this Government as that of the military authorities of Tamaulipas, which controls the bank of the Rio Grande from Matamoras to Monterey Laredo, seeing in Cortina a man without reputation, nor title sufficient to make war, or the means of recruiting forces in Mexican territory, prosecuted him with such energy as to expel him from our territories. The official orders inserted in the *Boletin*, which I inclose, will convince your Excellency of the loyal proceedings of this Government in regard to this single instance which might have injured Texas,—an instance without result, as Cortina had scarcely passed to the other bank of the Bravo, when his rashness was thoroughly punished.

What I have said is entirely in conformity to the legislation, the genius and the morality of Mexicans, who only care to defend the soil of their country by repelling unjust aggressions, without thinking of disquieting or offending their neighbors; and if the Government, of which your Excellency is a Minister, devotes itself to assuring the preservation of peace upon the frontier, seeing that its citizens comply exactly with the requirements of international law, which you have pointed out to me, it will afford a proof of its loyalty corresponding at once to the integrity and good faith of Mexico for its neighbors.

Such is the language I have deemed proper to address to your Excellency, intrusting to the aptitude and fidelity of Señor J. Augustin Quintero, commissioned by your Excellency in this matter, the development of the preceding ideas, which may be condensed to the simple formula: Peace between both frontiers, condemning all hostility of one against the other.

To this end I convey to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To the Secretary of State of the Government of the Confederate States, Montgomery.

LIEUT.-COL. BAYLOR TO GEN. VIDAURRI.

Headquarters, Fort Clark, July 21, 1861.

Sir: As military commander of this post, I take the liberty of addressing you regarding matters of great interest to the Governments we represent. You will admit the importance of perpetuating friendly relations between our peoples, holding as we do, as the boundary line between us, the Rio Grande, and maintaining a most incessant commercial intercourse, the most interesting of all social and friendly relations.

I desire to suggest respectfully to your Excellency, that the principal cause of inconvenience and the only evil at present are the depredations committed upon us by the Indians who live in Mexico, and who, after slaying our women and children, and robbing us of our property, cross the Rio Grande, and are safe from pursuit. So many cases of this kind have occurred as to leave no doubt whatever as to their existence.

It certainly cannot be the policy of the Mexican Government to harbor this race of miscreants, who divide their depredations between Mexico and Texas, and I bring the matter to your knowledge, hoping thus to induce you to promptly correct the evils to which we are equally exposed. The Lipanes are in particular hostile to us, and do us most frequent damage.

I proceed to submit to your Excellency a proposition, which I hope will merit his approbation, assuring him as I do that I make it in good faith. It is as follows: That upon the line of the frontier between Texas and Mexico, exposed to Indian incursions, the troops of Texas and Mexico shall coöperate for mutual protection, it being agreed that a fixed number of those of the two countries may operate at liberty on either side of the river, in order to punish the common enemy. Your Government, as well as ours, is most interested in the destruction of hostile Indians, as both suffer from their depredations. By uniting we double our strength, and we can prevent the savages from gaining an asylum in one of the two countries when they have committed depredations on the other. I should mention to you that the troops we have now engaged upon this service are no longer foreign mercenaries, but citizens of the State, men of character and respectability, so that your people have nothing to fear from them. Our officers are desirous of nothing so much as of cultivating relations of friendships, and coming from the eastern extremity of the State, are strangers in this section, and have no ill intentions or resentments to gratify.

I am aware that the proposition that the two nations should operate conjointly may appear strange and unusual, but I trust the benefits which will result from such action may obtain for it a favorable reception with your Excellency.

I do not think it necessary to remind you of the immense quantity of property destroyed, the houses plundered, the persons taken prisoners, the inhuman and horrid butcheries of defenceless women and children, as well in Texas as in Mexico, in order to induce you to coöperate in the destruction of a common enemy. In case you prefer to adopt a plan more familiar to you, be so good as to instruct me by his superior knowledge and military skill in what he proposes; and I shall hope in reply to this to know what your views upon this interesting subject may be.

Permit me, in conclusion, to assure you that I am guided by no other desire, in making the above proposition, than to obtain a chance to punish our enemies, the Indians, in conjunction with the brave soldiers of Mexico.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant, JOHN R. BAYLOR, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Second Regiment of Texas Cavalry.

To Gov. Vidaurri.

GEN. VIDAURRI TO COL. BAYLOR.

Monterey, June 29, 1861.

I have the honor to receive your valued favor of the 21st inst., in which, in relation to the depredations committed in Texas and in Mexico by uncivilized Indians, you indicate the means which you think advisable for punishing these enemies, and for rooting out an evil of such sorrowful consequences; but as I am satisfied that the subject is an international business, which belongs properly to the supreme Governments of both Republics, in regard, for instance, to determining the number of troops that shall be allowed to pass from one State to the other, when their services shall be demanded for the operations you indicate, and what the troops that shall be selected, I can only regret my inability to adopt your proposition, notwithstanding I recognize that it is prompted by the best intentions, and an eager desire to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants of both banks of the Rio Bravo de Norte.

As you are under the impression that it is the Lipanes who have recently committed the aggressions in Texas to which you refer, I feel bound to say, that from the information and data I have been enabled to procure, I am satisfied that it was the Camanches and Mescaleros who exercised these acts of hostility, similar to those they have practiced in Nueva-Leon, and Coahuila, Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua, operating in the two last-mentioned States in unison with the Apaches. These are the only tribes which can organize numerous parties, like those which effected the invasion you mention; while the Lipanes are reduced to a mere handful of impoverished Indians, without horses, since in 1856 they were punished severely and exemplarily by the Government under my charge, in order to avoid complications in which Mexico would be placed, through incursions they had made upon the soil of Texas.

[Gen. Vidaurri proceeds to show that the Lipanes were extremely remote from the scene of the recent outrages, at the time they occurred, suffering as a body from want and disease, and only a short time before decimated by a descent of the hostile Camanches. He suggests that these helpless and harmless savages had been made by designing men the scapegoats of the real offenders, but promises that he will cause an investigation to be made by the proper military authority, and that if the inculpated Lipanes are really found guilty, they shall experience rigid justice. He concludes:]

This Government will never lend itself to the protection of men who thus misconduct themselves. On the contrary, it will omit nothing that shall tend to preserve the friendly relations which happily reign between both countries, and for this reason I am happy to assure you of my consideration and particular regard. SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To Mr. John R. Baylor, Commandant of Fort Clark.

Later from Venezuela.

INAUGURATION OF GEN. PAEZ—HIS CABINET—TRANQUILLIZATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Dates have been received from Caracas extending to Sept. 25.

The country had at last settled down under the dictatorship of Gen. Paez, who had only accepted the position after prolonged resistance, and when he was unable to deny the solicitations of his friends and of almost the entire population in and around the Capital. A Caracas journal announces, in the following terms, the acceptance of the General, and the arrangement of his Ministry:

"On the evening of the 10th inst., an innumerable gathering of citizens assembled in the public square of this city, and in a body proceeded to the residence of the General, in order to beseech him to accept the position tendered him. There were speeches and cheers, and all the established precedents of such occasions, and at last the General was obliged to make his appearance, when he was conducted to the Government Palace, where there were more discussions, in which, as a final result, it was made known, though not in express terms, that on the morrow would be formally established the Government for which Caracas had declared.

Accordingly, the ceremony of inaugurating the new order of things, was performed on the following day, when an address was read in which the illustrious citizen declared that he made for his country the new sacrifice it exacted from him, but solely in deference to public opinion, &c. At the same time, he named as his Secretary-General, Dr. Hilarion Nadal, to act until the constitution of a Cabinet. This was effected in a few days, and is thus composed:

Interior and Justice—Pedro Jose Rojas.
Hacienda—Jose Santiago Rodriquez.
Foreign Relations—Hilarion Nadal.
War and Marine—Col. Jose Echezuria.

This ministry has already entered upon its duties, with the exception of Señor Rodriquez, in whose absence the portfolio of Hacienda is held by Señor Rojas."

Private letters state that although the Minister of the Interior and Justice did not command the confidence of the country, the new Cabinet was quite popular; and the hope was indulged that the Minister of Hacienda would hasten to arrange the finances, as the treasury was exhausted and greatly indebted. The mercantile classes at both Caracas and Laguayra had held several interviews with the Minister of Hacienda in regard to protecting and maintaining the treasury notes of August, 1860, as well as those of January, 1861. It was contemplated to redeem a portion of both, and to guarantee the remainder.

The task of completing the political and administrative organization of the Republic was urged with vigor, and the Government of Gen. Paez was accepted with enthusiasm and great demonstrations at different parts of the country.

Ex-Vice-President Gual had been released, and was the object of great demonstrations of respect and esteem at the hands of his numerous friends.

Many of the armed parties which have been hostile to the Government have now taken an offensive character, and devote themselves to protecting the various roads and thoroughfares. Large numbers of refugees in the Island of Curaçoa were preparing to return.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Clarke will take a benefit here to-night, playing his famous part of *Salem Scudder*, in the highly successful revival of the "Octoroon."

Academy of Music.—Mr. Keller will give his grand patriotic concert at this establishment. The programme is made up almost exclusively of compositions and arrangements by Mr. Keller.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1199, 1483, 1509, 1515, 1517, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1537, 1539, 1541.

Other Courts adjourned to Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Hartshorne vs. *Hogden et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Levy et al. vs. *Celler et al.*—Motion denied.

Conant vs. *Carhart.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

Waterbury vs. *Allen et al.*—Motion for writ of assistance granted.

The People ex rel. Elston et al.—Certiorari allowed.

Atwater et al. vs. *Ripley et al.*—Motion denied.

Application of Kortright et al. in relation to Kortright Estate.—Referred to Dayton Hobart, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Quinn vs. *Herbert et al.*—Motion to dissolve denied, with $10 costs.

Peck vs. *Williams.*—Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Chamberlain vs. *Salisbury.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

Lambelet—Haloin.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at Trinity Church, by Rev. John Purves, Louis Lambelet, of Switzerland, to Miss L. Haloin, of France.

Dillingham—Tallman.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Robert H. Dillingham to Juliet, youngest daughter of Capt. John F. Tallman, all of this City.

Hall—Trowbridge.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Richard H. Hall, of Binghamton, N. Y., to Hannah P., second daughter of E. L. Trowbridge, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

Davis.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., Charles Davis, Esq.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Wiggins.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, Joseph, eldest son of James and Margaret Wiggins, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M., at No. 61 North Moore-st.

Jollie.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, Samuel C. Jollie, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 201 West 30th-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) 31st inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Bergen County, N. J., for interment, next morning.

Clarke.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, Patrick Clarke, a native of Crossdoney, Parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 85 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, John, James, Daniel and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 381 Madison-st., corner of Montgomery-st., this (Thursday,) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Creemer.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, Phebe, widow of William Creemer, late of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Messervé, corner of Academy-av. and Bergen-st., South Bergen, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, by the 10 o'clock train from Jersey City.

☞ Newark, Rahway and Elizabeth papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 567.—Oct. 30, 1861.
47, 1, 44, 48, 34, 70, 49, 52, 35, 55, 37, 13, 11.
Kentucky, Class 568.—Oct. 30, 1861.
2, 35, 51, 18, 30, 63, 6, 32, 36, 26, 53, 66, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Oct. 11, 1861, No. 25,509 drew $100,000, No. 11,183 drew $50,000, No. 13,960 drew $30,000, No. 11,961 drew $16,000, No. 5,387 drew $10,000; also, 25 Nos. $1,000 each, 50 of $500 each, 178 of $400 each, and 20 approximations $8,800, making in all $336,000. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Electors of the Sixth Senatorial District, without distinction of party, in favor of supporting the constitutional authorities of the country in the energetic and effective prosecution of the present war for the preservation and maintenance of the National Union, and who demand integrity, capacity, and patriotism as qualifications of their representative in the State Senate, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination of WASHINGTON SMITH, for State Senator, from the District.

Isaac L. Platt,	Wm. Smith, Jr.,
D. Hennessy,	E. J. Matlock,
A. Hawley Heath,	H. Clay Sweet,
A. Walcott,	Thomas Drumond,
James Renwick,	W. Stansbury,
A. R. Thorp,	Conklin L. Martin,
James B. Minger,	Thomas Prentiss,
Joseph Tucker,	John M. Howe,
B. C. Wandell,	James B. Smith,
Wm. Brisley,	J. Hyland,
James W. Farr,	Lawrence Moore, Jr.,
James Condie,	A. Smith,
Geo. B. Ryerson,	W. T. McIntire,
Wm. C. Bross,	A. W. Ferguson,
John Hinton,	P. J. Post,
Morris Roberts, Jr.,	Edwin Jones,
Wm. Southerland, Jr.,	Benj. Cranch,
R. A. Williams,	W. H. Bull,
J. L. Davis,	Henry A. Hurlburt,
Jonah Willett,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Alexander Learing,	E. C. Benedict,
George Starr,	W. N. Blackmur,
W. Denham,	Marshall B. Blake,
Wm. W. Winants,	Thomas C. Acton,
Joseph McDonald,	J. Pangburn,
Stephen Merritt,	Daniel Geary,
W. M. Shute,	John Ross,
W. P. Lawrence,	James W. Booth,
Jesse C. Selkery,	Robert Edwards, Jr.,
H. W. Smith,	Wm. Stevenson,
J. Moulin,	P. A. Duryea,
N. C. Betts,	H. Duchardt,
J. W. Conklin,	Geo. F. Randolph,
Robert Currin,	L. A. Rosinmüller,
John Pierson,	C. Hitzelberger,
W. G. Lambert,	Geo. W. Marsh,
Jared Gillson,	Isaac A. Amerman,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,	Carl Schreiber,
John P. Hone,	John Fitzpatrick,
W. M. Vermilye,	J. Denham,
A. Vredenburgh,	John L. Vosburgh,
John H. James,	Mathias Abbott,
Samuel B. H. Vance,	Wm. C. Covel,
John Conklin,	Wm. Shute,
A. F. Dow,	B. B. Denneville,
H. H. Cargill,	James Casserley,
Thomas Ormiston,	Reuben Bowler,
Abraham J. Post,	James B. Smith,
Walter Calhoun,	John B. Tour,
Edward Crommelin,	Miland Canfield,
James O'Reilly,	Washington L. Hadley,
David J. Hughes,	D. S. Fountain,
James B. Thompson,	T. B. Decker,
Wm. H. Reed,	Jos. Perrine,
Jno. Dickson,	Jno. Ross,
Jas. Hutchinson,	Jessey Atler,
O. R. Wells,	Caleb H. Frost,
Joseph Tucker,	T. G. Girson,
Charles G. Johnson,	J. Taggart,
Henry B. Hall,	Wm. Carlak,
H. Gershell,	Henry Van Tassel,
Robt. Laulin,	Joseph Beggs,
A. Seibel,	C. C. Crane,
Richard Arreson,	W. H. Wood,
Philip Richardson,	James Webb,
Andrew M. Cornell,	Wm. Donaldson,
K. P. Knobb,	E. Denison,
J. Appell,	Alonzo S. Bliss,
T. Brennan,	Geo. W. Bush,
Jno. Downing,	Wm. H. Reed,
H. Habersang,	P. Malone,
Henry Ottin,	Richard Griffith,
W. J. Kittille,	J. Spaulding,
R. Van Voorhies,	Jno. McIntire,
J. B. Allen,	M. H. Henry,
Humphrey Ayres,	Thos. Gow,
Jonah Miller,	Reed Ferris,
M. Moran,	Samuel C. Wait,
G. Reyson,	P. D. Brower,
Richard A. West,	W. Abbott,
J. F. Porter,	D. A. Seetwell,
J. H. L. Cargill,	Chas. Nodine,
Robt. Peterson,	Chas. S. Hallett,
Hugh Turig,	Wm. Simpson,
Wm. H. Gedney,	T. McCallon,
Jno Keyser,	P. H. Williams,
J. Hillman,	Geo. C. Hinton,
J. A. Green,	Geo. W. Gates,
C. W. Beddiges,	Alex. Parsons,
Henry Hains,	Jno Chapman,
Stephen Fowler,	H. J. Crawford,
J. H. Brown,	Wilson A. Bailey,
Francis A. Fowler,	Jas. S. Hyler,
Jas. Hart,	Thos. R. Smith,
J. G. Armstrong,	Jos. Egerley,
Jno. D. Finkin,	J. J. Rabinue,
James B. Gamble,	Jno. R. Scott,
Edward Ronney,	W. C. Smith,
Wm. Bunce,	Tobias Lawrence,
Moses Reed,	Wm. Evans,
E. Warner,	Wm. Gibson,
Bernard Fitzpatrick,	W. T. Eggerly,
A. M. Bullock,	A. G. Campbell,
M. Morat,	Robt. R. Carpenter,
Wm. Hutchinson,	Peter Webster,

With six hundred others.

Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, Chairman.
Hon. Horatio N. Sherwood, Secretary.
Hugh Gardner, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

TAMMANY HALL.

Democratic Republican Regular Nomination
FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman County Convention.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman General Committee.
R. D. LIVINGSTON, J. J. GUMBLETON, } Secretaries County Convention.
A. B. ROLLINS, J. HARDY, } Secretaries General Committee.

GERMAN UNION NOMINATION.

Fifteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward. At a meeting of the German citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District, held at No. 539 2d-av., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, Mr. E. C. JOHNSON was unanimously ratified as the German candidate for member of Assembly of the above District. M. PAULITSCH, President.
Leopold Mayer, Secretary.

FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A report having been circulated that I had withdrawn from the field as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the approaching election, it is due to my friends, and to those gentlemen who have placed me in nomination, to state publicly that I shall continue a candidate, and all statements made to the contrary are mere fabrications, only intended to distract and confuse the public mind. FREDK. L. VULTE.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE GREAT UNION BANNER OF THE People's (Syracuse) Nominating Convention, containing the names of the candidates for offices to be filled at the ensuing election, will be raised at the Headquarters of the Executive Committee, No. 534 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN candidate for State Senator, Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards—
WASHINGTON SMITH.

A CARD.—FOR CORONER—DR. LUCIEN B. WRIGHT.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

GEN. WOOL'S BODY GUARD.—THIRTY good horsemen wanted, to fill up First Squadron Mounted Rifles, now acting as Gen. Wool's Body Guard at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
Lieut. S. A. MELLICK, Recruiting Officer, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For Children, will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say: Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

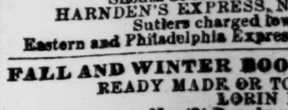
ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

LADIES' PURSES
AND PORTE-MONNAIES,
One and Two Dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. Also sold by J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
AND ALL OTHER PLACES,
Should be sent, at half rates, by
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.
Sutlers charged low rates.
Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.
READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS AT 50c. per yard; Brussels Carpets, 75c. to 90c. per yard; Oil-cloths, 30c. to 70c. at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Also, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, English Medallion and Velvet Carpets at very low prices. All goods guaranteed. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid or as laundress, by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful; has good references from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 465 6th-av., near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant person a situation as chambermaid; would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; can take care of milk and butter; willing to make herself generally useful, and no objections to go a short distance in the country; good references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or to take care of children; she has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 402 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and to do fine washing or laundry-work, and the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing. No objection to country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; or would do the housework of a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business well; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and and seamstres, or will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go as baby's nurse; is capable and understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references if required. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 304 Mott-st. near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBARMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on young ladies and doing up fine muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 74 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the other as first-class cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 266 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or attend to children; can do fancy knitting and crochet work. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is well recommended. Call at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 89 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 470 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, also a good dressmaker, would go out by the day, or take it home; can cut and fit very neatly; best City reference given. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very respectable young woman, having excellent City reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or general houseworker, in a private family. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., below 1st and 2d avs., 2d-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and ironing; would assist with the washing and make herself generally useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light work; is a good sewer; a home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 244 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., for three days, fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; willing to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Apply at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as a chambermaid or waitress, or nurse, in the country or in the City. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 221 20th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Best of City reference. Apply at 191 16th-st., first-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do it all for a small family; is an excellent baker of bread; has good City references. Call, or address a note, to No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family, and understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game; pastry and bread; all kinds of dessert. Would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 154 East 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the bakery, No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Scotch Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, game, pastry, cake, bread; to be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity, third floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Can be seen until engaged at No. 120 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook in a private respectable family; understands her business perfectly; is a good maker of bread, and does all kinds of cooking; can give good City references. Call for three days at No. 463 6th-av., rear building, front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and thorough cook, in a private family; she is fully competent to fill a first-class situation, and can bring the highest City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to a private boarding-house. Good City reference. Apply at No. 182 West 33d-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 33d sts., second floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY CAPABLE, faithful girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is very neat and careful, and has the best of City recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, meats, light pastry, bread and biscuit, &c., &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 151 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as a first-class cook in a private family; the very best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook: one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 122 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman in a private family. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for 2 days at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, games and pastry, and has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 39 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant, a first-rate cook, who understands meats, soups, game and gravies of all kinds; also pies and pastries; is active and intelligent; can give excellent City reference. Apply at No. 327 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, with best of reference; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference for the last three years. Wages low, in a good place. Call at No. 865 3d-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in City or country; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and a first-rate washer and ironer; is capable and willing to do her whole duty; has the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do the housework of a private family; is a good washer and ironer; she is trustworthy of all things under her care; a permanent place preferred. Call at No. 46 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST REspectable woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to a little washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen for two days at the bakery No. 87 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework; would go to the country if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHes a situation in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 20th-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, COMPETENT young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit: the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 77 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or will take a first-class laundress' place; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A well-disposed, honest young woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in City or country; wages moderate. Any family requiring a good domestic, will be pleased by calling at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an experienced laundress; can do up all kinds of linen, laces, &c.; understands cooking thoroughly; can make all kinds of pastry, &c.; is neat and willing. Wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a woman, a situation in a private family, to do the cooking, washing and ironing; is a good cook, and a perfect washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family, by a respectable young woman; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do plain cooking and wash and iron in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 33d-st. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as excellent plain cook, and good washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest, and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A MOST COMPETENT person wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, dressmaker and hair dresser; also the washing and making up of laces, and all the requisites belonging to a lady's toilet, or would help in housekeeping. Address, by note, H. E. W., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hair-dressing, French fluting and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the day; no objection to go to Cuba; reliable reference. Call or address No. 120 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress by a competent person; understands hairdressing and all kinds of family sewing; or would wait on an invalid; is accustomed to travel; best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., for Mrs. NICHOLS, for this week.

AS LAUNRDESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; she understands fluting; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent for her business; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 151 East 24th-st., 3d floor, back rooms.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant English young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine linens in the French style; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork. Best City reference. Inquire at 290 6th-av., in the hoop skirt store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does up muslins and French fluting in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as laundress, chambermaid or waitress, with four years' City reference. Call at No. 210 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as regular laundress; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as children's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; understands bringing up a baby by hand; would have no objection to wait on a lady; can do all kinds of plain sewing and the finest French embroidery; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or as housekeeper to a delicate lady or widower with children; is kind and obliging; can sew; has unexceptionable City and country reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 266 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation; she is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability from her last employer, with whom she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a competent woman, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had long experience in the care of children; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended in regard to being kind to children; also understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 39th-st., corner of 4th-av., second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; has seven years' reference from the lady with whom she lived last. Call at No. 142 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation to take care of children and sew; can give the best of City reference. Apply at 99 3d-av., in the fancy-store, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 112 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing, or take the entire charge of an infant; can also work on Grover and Baker's machine; would have no objections to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Grand-st. Has the best of references from her last place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a capable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and plain seamstress; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 163 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO DO CHAMBERWORK.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, with seven years' experience, and four years' City reference. Apply at 61 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would take a chambermaid's place; or as nurse or seamstress; would go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wants a situation as infant's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 231 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOman, who has lost her baby, and who has a full breast of milk, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire for three days at No. 1 Allen-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTed in a first-class family, by a respectable, steady Protestant young woman; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing, embroideries, &c.; will wait on young ladies, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor up-stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress, or nurse, or chambermaid; willing and obliging to do anything that is required; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady; would do light chamberwork and would be found generally useful and competent in all things; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 298 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; she understands her business in all kinds of ladies and children's dresses; would work by the day, week or month. Call for a week, or until engaged, at No. 248 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a competent young Welsh girl as seamstress and lady's maid. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by two American Protestant girls, (sisters,) situations; one as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to take care of grown children; the other as nurse and seamstress or chamber maid; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young German woman to go to California with a family, to take care of children or wait on a lady; is willing to pay part of her own passage. Apply at her present place, No. 11 East 22d-st.

AS WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, City or country; is a good washer and ironer, and excellent plain cook; City reference. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Wanted, also, a situation by a cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; both have lived in the best of families; have no objection to the country; prefer to live in one family; have the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as waitress, who perfectly understands her business and can come well recommended, with good City reference; none but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 198 East 21st-st., in the grocery-store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family by a respectable young Protestant woman. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 22 East 36th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 290 6th-av., near 19th-st. in the hoop-skirt store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, where she has lived for the last two years, at No. 92 19th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, who is a first-class waitress, or to do the chamberwork and waiting in a private family or a private boarding-house; the very best of City reference. Can be seen, at her present employers, No. 36 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED as parlormaid and waitress by a steady young woman; has lived in her late employment for seven years; best City reference ffiven for capability and competency. Apply for this week at No. 117 West 16th-st., rear house, first floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; is obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 28th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 139 West 25th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business well; can produce the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation is wanted by a respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Has got good City reference, and can be seen at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room, until engaged.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A highly-respectable girl wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES an engagement with a few more private families at their residences, by the day. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., second floor, front room.

SERVANTS—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 6 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as butler or waiter, by a young English Protestant man, who has lived in first-class families, and has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days. Address B. B., Spangenberg's drug store, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man; has been coachman in this City fifteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant in all branches by the most respectable gentlemen in this City. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will go at wages to suit the times; can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address J. C., at Mr. Waters' saddlery, No. 340 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young man, as coachman or to take care of horses; is fully competent in either capacity. Can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character, capability, &c. Call on A. COX, No. 272 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., or address A. COX, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; is a single man; can produce the best of City references as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 Ann-st., or address a note to Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for C. A.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a sober, steady young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note to B W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining employment for his coachman, who is about leaving; can be well recommended, and understands gardening. Address No. 39 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, (Protestant;) understands well the care of horses, carriages and harness; is capable, willing and obliging; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address E. A., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION is desired by a competent young man, with the best recommendations, as coachman in a physician's or private family; he has just left his last employer, with whom he has lived several years in the City and country. Apply at No. 1,146 Broadway, near 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has the best of testimonials for industry and capability; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of fine horses. Address J. L. H., Box 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A VERY worthy young man, who can be recommended by the gentleman with whom he last lived, wishes a situation as groom and coachman in the City. Address A. M. S., No. 294 4th-av., or can be seen at No. 159 East 15th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as groom and coachman; can be recommended by the gentleman with whom he last lived; understands driving in the City, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, till engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Is a Protestant. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a steady active man without any incumbrance; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 757 or No. 900 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man, a Protestant, and can show good City references. Can be seen this day from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. Howel's fruit store, No. 693 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMStress, experienced in all kinds of family sewing and in the use of Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Apply, with good reference, at No. 48 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PLAIN SEWER AND NURSE.—WANTED, a plain sewer and nurse. Inquire at No. 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 11 A. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE AND fully experienced waiter, who has served in a private family of the best social position. None but those provided with the best certificates will be admitted. No. 29 5th-av.

1,000 TAILORS WANTED—ON MILITARY coats. Highest prices paid. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE—DE PREmier ordre (vrai cordon bleu) revenant de Newport, desire se placer dans une très bonne famille; les recommandations les plus honorables seront fournies. S'adresser de suite 51 6te-av.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will offer for sale that valuable homestead farm of the late PHILIP TEAL, deceased, situate adjacent to the village of Rhinebeck, containing about 104 acres of land. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary farm buildings in good order. There is a fine apple orchard of excellent fruit, and other choice varieties of fruit upon the premises. There is also eleven acres of woodland, in addition to the above, lying about two miles distant.

If the above property is not sold at private sale previous to the 31st day of October next, it will then be sold at auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, upon the premises. Terms made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of A. WAGER, at the village of Rhinebeck.
ROSETTA TEAL. Executrix.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Selling off to close the concern.
Brocatels.
Satin de Laines
Damasks,
Lace Curtains, &c.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

AT THE NEW STORE
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
LINEN NAPKINS, $1 a dozen.
LINEN TOWELS, $1 a dozen.
LINEN TABLE COVERS, 50c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c. to $1 50 a dozen
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed 18c.
JOB LOT HOOPED SKIRTS, 3s. 4s. and 6s.
JOB LOT CORSETS, (the very best,) $1
KID GLOVES, (none better,) 63c., all sizes.
JOB LOT CAMBRIC COLLARS, 5c. to 50c.
JOB LOT LACE VEILS, 25c. upwards.
10 cases BLEACHED MUSLINS, 8c. and 9c. a yard.
PAPER CAMBRICS, 8c. a yard.
DRILLINGS, only 8c. a yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS, 16c., Job Lot.
RIBBONS, rich Ribbons from auction, 15c. up.
RIBBONS in very desirable colors.
RIBBONS and FLOWERS in great variety.
RIBBONS from auction every day, cheap.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Hosiery and Gloves.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Hosiery of all kinds.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Gloves of all kinds.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Ladies under-vests and drawers.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Gents Hosiery.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Yankee Notions at Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
RICH PARISIAN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.
GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MUST BE SOLD, AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

3,000 SKY-BLUE KERSEY ARMY overcoats, of standard quality, make and sizes.
1,000 pairs sky-blue Kersey pantaloons.
2,000 dark blue, indigo flannel blouses.
1,000 pairs all wool, gray, eight-pound army blankets.
All the above conform to the Government standard, and are ready for immediate delivery.
J. E. WELCH, No. 37 Warren-st.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED FOR CASH, within one hour of New-York, and 15 minutes of dépôt; 4 to 8 acres, with good house and outbuildings and trees and shrubbery, under good cultivation; price not to exceed $6,000; say in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,290, giving a full description of the place. No agent need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country residence at Livingston, 9½ miles from Tivoli and 12 miles from Hudson; brick mansion and 78 acres of land; all out buildings. Pleasantly situated, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 174 West 37th-st., all in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; will be rented at a very low rent from now to May 1. Also, the three-story dwelling-house No. 108 Sackett-st., Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 239 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York.

TO LET—IN 4TH-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 1ST and South 2d sts., two splendid stores, the finest in the City of Williamsburgh; houses to be let with the stores or separate; Nos. 133 and 135. Call, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 20 South 3d-st., or at Nos. 133 and 135 4th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 143 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has all the improvements and is in perfect order and good location. Rent low. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvments. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKlyn, to be occupied only in the evening, from 5 until 9 P. M., by a young gentleman, to give lessons in music, not at all noisy; must be on one of the principal streets, near Fulton Ferry. Address, stating terms, G. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY would like to engage a furnished suite of rooms or whole floor, in a respectable private family, without board and with conveniences for cooking. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,324 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD, IN A FAMILY where no other boarders are taken, for a gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse; a small family preferred. Address A. L. N., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor, to let with board; house has all the modern improvements; also, back parlor. Location desirable, convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 3 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 38 Willowby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT NEWLY-FURnished second-story front parlor and large room and bedroom in third story, front, in the first-class brown-stone front, No. 68 East 28th-st., for family or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family; the entire second floor, together or separately, for a family or single gentlemen. Best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also a room for a single gentleman: references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. House containing all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALE PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT No. 13 Poplar-st. Pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a small family; location good, and near Fulton-ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, engaged in professional studies, wishes for himself and wife, a home for the Winter in a family where comfort rather than luxury is sought. A room of moderate size on the second, third or fourth floor, would answer. A private and religious family preferred. Terms must be low. Address, with full particulars, WHEELOCK, Station D, New-York.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR SIX elegantly decorated rooms can be had by a party of liberal means wishing a home and first-class accommodations, in a strictly private family residing near Madison-av. The suite will be let furnished or unfurnished. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, DAYTON, care of Box No. 2,712 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, and board, on the west side of the City, namely, two bedrooms and a sitting-room, for a family of three persons. A private table will be required, and the total expense, including gas and fire, must not exceed $30 per week. Address C. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor, parlors and bedrooms, newly and handsomely furnished. House has all modern improvements and side windows with a fine view. A first-class private table will be furnished. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BE-TWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished entire floor to let, together or separately, to a small family or to gentlemen, with or without board. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE JUST returned from Europe, wish well furnished rooms and board (private table preferred.) A fair price will be paid, and none but really respectable parties need apply. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Box No. 863 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms on second floor, also rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 46 East 24th-st. House first-class, containing all modern improvements. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfaast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bathrooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 4 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of and convenient to Broadway. A handsome parlor and extension-room on the first floor; also one or two single rooms. Partial board, if required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, with private table only, will be let to a desirable family requiring first-class accommodations. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in a desirable location, will let a parlor and bedroom with board, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 76 West 38th-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS wishing board for the Winter, in a first-class house, with a superior table. A boarder of six years would recommend such to call at No. 230 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, ON THE second floor, with bedroom and pantry adjoining, furnished, may be had, with or without board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board in a pleasant part of Jersey City. Dinner not to be later than 6½ o'clock. Address J. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—For a term of years, with stable and garden attached, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts. The house is four stories in height, with an extension three stories high, and is elegantly furnished; has gas and water; on the first floor are three large parlors and a dining-room. The situation of this property, being in the choice part of the City, is admired by all who know it, and the garden has fine varieties of the different kinds of fruit trees. The premises will be let only to a private family. Inquire of JOHN HASLETT, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, one block from the Opera House and Union-square; completely furnished throughout, including linen and silver. A most desirable location. Apply to LOUDON & CO., 270 4th-av.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and attic high-stoop house, one block from the Opera-house and Union-square, completely furnished throughout, including linen and silver; a most desirable location. Apply to LOUDON & CO., No. 270 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house, No. 39 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., elegantly furnished. Apply to S. CALDWELL, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENty-second-st., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; 12 rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 88 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 9 feet and one 10 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY of the U. S. GOVERNMENT, Office of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT may be made in 6 ℔ cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER, Bought and sold at lowest rates, by P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners. care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent, from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.
OCTOBER 22, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO BORROW, $6,000—ON first-class Hudson River property, unencumbered, worth three times the amount. Address LOAN, Box No. 758 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—RARE CHANCE.—WANTED, AN ACtive man with $500 to take exclusive charge of a light manufacturing business, up town, on Broadway. No risk of losing the money and liberal pay secured. Cash sales extensive in this City. Apply at once for full particulars to P. B. ROSS & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—The Stand No. 292 West Washington Market for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. MORTGAGE SALE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, goldband window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice Oil Painting, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

AN INTERIOR AND FIGURES..by..CARPENTERO.
THE LOVE OF THE ANGELS..by..MAZZANTI.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER.....by..A. DE BRACKELIER.
WINTER SCENE..............by..SMETS.
LANDSCAPE AND SHEEP....by..VAN SEVERDONCK.
MARINE......................by..SCHAEP.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE. STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c., PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT BRONZES, Ornaments, Silverware, Rich Carpets, &c.,

At public auction THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire costly furniture of the above house, embracing everything adapted to a fashionable furnished residence, all in perfect order, having been used but a short time, the whole embracing the parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits will be required of all purchasers.

By A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT No. 3 BROAD-ST., INCLUDING HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, &c., &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Pentz, William Pentz and John Pentz, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Pentz estate, situate as follows, viz.:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—The entire front from within 31 feet of 138th-st to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th.av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—96 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to C. J. & E. DEWITT, Esq., No. 88 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the stable of A. Belmont, Esq., 18th-st., rear of his residence, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st.,

Valuable horses, the owner having no present use for them.

Two fine carriage horses, long tail, blood bay, 16½ hands high, seven and eight years old.

Two very fine phaeton horses, 15 hands high.

One thorough-bred saddle mare, well broken, very stylish, suitable for lady or gentleman, and would make a good military horse for light weight. To be sold without out reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, &c.—Embracing a large collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, a portion of which are the entire gallery of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Among them will be found the works of G. H. Hall, W. M. Brown, Walcott, Stanfield, Hope, Mills, Wagner, Teniers and others. Also, a fine line of engravings, richly framed, with a large number of other modern and old oil-paintings, to be sold without reserve to close accounts and invoices. They are now ready for examination as above.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, being the stock of one of the largest and best cabinet-makers in the City, (for private sale exclusively.) It consists in part of superb rosewood parlor suites, secretaries, canterburys, music cabinets, etageres, elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, armoir à glace, sideboards, extension tables and chairs, hall stands, hall tables and chairs. Catalogues at sale.

T. B. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JERSEY CITY LOTS AND HOUSE AT AUCTION.—T. B. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, Steuben-st., near Warren-st., 14 lots on Steuben, Morgan, Prospect, corner Broadway or South 8th-st., on Broadway, and a three-story house and lot on Railroad-av., near Warren-st. Sale positive. Terms liberal. For maps apply at No. 49 Ann-st., or to JOHN COWEN, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES on THURSDAY next.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising a large assortment of seasonable goods, among which are men's, boys, youths and children's boots, of the higher grades, in liberal quantities.

Auction sale of boots and shoes every Thursday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 10 years old. 15½ hands high; is gentle and kind; has traveled his mile a little over three minutes; cost $250. A light open wagon, together with a set of single harness. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to Europe.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 4.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, an excellent assortment of furniture—Parlor suites in velvet and hair-cloth, etageres, rosewood and mahogany marble-top tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oak extension tables, chairs, mattresses, drum muskets, flags, &c.. carpets, stoves, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, washstands, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, pillows, blankets, comforters, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on 8th-av., 97th and 98th and Macdougal sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupée inclosed carriage for four or six seats, shifting front, in perfect condition; has only been run five months; made to order.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of pleasing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations: in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 30, 11¼ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eastontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. same day.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.........Oct. 14	On TUESDAY......Dec. 10
On MONDAY.........Nov. 11	On TUESDAY......Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West. St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON, President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON, Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS. Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The past week has been one of the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS AT THIS HOUSE. The new drama, which has been produced at great expense,

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,

Has proved a perfect success; has been received with RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE, and is universally allowed to be the BEST EVER PRODUCED AT THE MUSEUM, and the most interesting and attractive yet offered to the New-York public. Every character is most admirably represented. The costumes are all new, and very elegant; the music enchanting, and the scenery unsurpassingly beautiful. Indeed, not to SEE THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, is to miss the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City of New-York. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING THIS WEEK. At 3 and 7½ o'clock; and as special pains are taken by the management to make the Museum a perfectly safe and pleasant resort for all classes, particularly for LADIES, CHILDREN and FAMILIES; and as all improper persons are carefully excluded, and any improper conduct is attended with immediate expulsion from the establishment, old or young, ladies or children, will always find the Museum not only one of the most amusing and interesting, but also one of the pleasantest places of resort in this or any other city. Come then one and all, witness this splendid drama, and see

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

Or RIVER HORSE, from the RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT, THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES, which is so graphically described in the Book of Job, ch. xl., whose gigantic size and herculean strength is thus described: "*He esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood.*" "*His bones are as strong pieces of brass, and like bars of iron.*" "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." Everybody pronounces him the greatest wonder in the world, and to miss seeing him is to miss the greatest curiosity ever in America. He is to be seen at all hours, as is also his native Arab keeper; the LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, over 1,000 years old, and weighing over 500 lbs.; the WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, and nearly a million other curiosities.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1861.

M. KELLER'S GRAND UNION CONCERT. SACRED, PATRIOTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Solos Sopranos, MME. JOHANNSEN, MME. V. BERKEL.

Solo Tenors, MESSRS. QUINT AND SINSHEIM.

Solo Bassos, MESSRS. MUELLER AND WEINLICH, kindly assisted by a powerful Chorus from the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, Together with a FULL ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS, Combining the first talent of the City.

Among the programme are several National Hymns and Songs, expressly written and composed with regard to the present state of our beloved country, such as "Sons of our Union, Conquer or Die," "Our Nation's Lament"—prayer and exaltation in honor of her sons who fell in battle. War Song—"Hail to our Nation"—Union Hymn.

The last hymn was received with enthusiastic applause when performed at the Central Park.

Tickets are now for sale at Tiffany & Co.'s, Sibell's and at the principal music stores; also, at the Academy, on the day of the Concert.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances, Broadway and 13th-st.

CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
OF THE
GRAND DRAMA,
GRAND DRAMA,
GRAND DRAMA,
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.
VARIED AND STRIKING TABLEAUX,
VARIED AND STRIKING TABLEAUX,
MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
ADMIRABLE ACTING,
ADMIRABLE ACTING,
CHARMING MUSIC,
CHARMING MUSIC,
EVERY EVENING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, Will be presented the highly-successful Union Burlesque, in three acts, the SEVEN SONS, With all its BRILLIANT SCENERY, EXQUISITE MUSIC, and POWERFUL CAST.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.

Dress Circle Seats may be secured ten days in advance, without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. L. CLARKE.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Oct. 31, will be performed the grand drama of the OCTOROON, Mr. J. S. CLARKE as Salem Scudder.

The drama illustrative of AMERICAN CHARACTER, AMERICAN SCENERY AND AMERICAN HOMES.

Received nightly by crowded houses with unbounded applause

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D'EPENEUIL ZOUAVES.

Grand patriotic Concert in aid of the families of the volunteers, FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

Miss Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Signor Barili, Signor Alacaferri.

ADAM TOUHAY, (Pianist.)

The Grand Orchestra of the Italian Opera will be in attendance, conducted by Theodore Thomas. Tickets 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, Oct. 31, will be performed the astounding feats given in midair, by W. F. Smith, called L'ECHELLE PERILLEUSE, Or A LEAP FOR LIFE!

Also, brilliant acts and scenes of horsemanship by ELLA ZOYARA, MLLE. HELOISE R. STICKNEY, And the other great riders, besides a full display of gymnastics, and the grand MILITARY CAVALCADE OF TWELVE HORSES.

Afternoon performances Wednesday and Saturday.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS and SWISS BELL-RINGERS, EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cts. Commence at 7¾ o'clock. Matinée Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children to Matinée, 10c.

UNCEASING WONDERS,

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LIVING WHALE—JONES' WOOD, 65TH-ST

A FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, (49th-st., corner of Lexington-av.,) TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of November.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF having returned from Europe, will be ready for concert engagements and pupils in singing from the 1st of November. Address 205 Prince-st., corner of Macdougal.

IRVING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—EUPHEMIA, a new and original Cantata, for the benefit of the Bethany Mission Sabbath School, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

NEW LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH, ENTITLED "HERE AND THERE IN BRITAIN" AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, Commencing at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED CORNET BAND Will perform Selections of Music, from 7 to 8 o'clock, previous to the Lecture.

RESERVED SEATS, At 25 cents extra, can now be secured at Babcock's Book-store, No. 246 Fulton-st. Rose's Book-store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Tickets of Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WARROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A LADY, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE best instruction in music, will give piano and guitar lessons. Apply at No. 155 East 32d-st.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

ry were transferred to the Virginia shore, but returned without having left the shore to go island, and thus Col. DEVENS was deprived of the means of obtaining warning of any approach of the enemy. The battalion under Lieut.-Col. WARD was detained on the bluff in rear of Col. DEVENS, instead of being directed to the right.

Col. BAKER having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the First California Regiment at an early hour in the morning, reported personally to Gen. STONE at Edwards' Ferry that the regiment was at its assigned post, the remainder of his brigade under arms, ready to march and asking for orders.

Gen. STONE, after consultation with Col. BAKER, decided to send him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and, in a full conversation with him, explained the position of affairs as they then stood, according to reports received; told him that Gen. McCALL had advanced to Drainstown, and that, above all things, he was anxious to ascertain the exact position and force of the enemy in his front, and of exploring, as far as it was safe, on the right towards Leesburgh and Gunn Spring road. Gen. STONE also told him that he should continue to reinforce the troops under Gen. GORMAN, opposite Edwards' Ferry, and try to push them carefully forward to discover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburgh and Gunn Spring road already mentioned, and pointed out to him the position of the breastworks and hidden battery which barred the movement of troops directly from left to right. He also detailed to him the means of transportation across the river, of the efficiency of which, he (Col. BAKER) was to be the judge, authorizing him to make use of the guns of a section each of VAUGHN'S and BUNTING'S Batteries, together with FRENCH'S mountain howitzer, all the troops of his brigade, and COGSWELL'S Tammany Regiment, besides the Nineteenth, and part of the Twentieth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers, and left it entirely to his discretion, after viewing the ground to retire the troops from the Virginia shore under cover of his guns and the fire of the large infantry force, or to pass our reinforcements in case he found it practicable, and the position on the other side strong and favorable. Gen. STONE impressed upon Gen. BAKER the fact, that he wished no advance made unless the enemy were in inferior force, and under no circumstances was the Colonel to pass beyond Leesburgh, as a strong position between it and Goose Creek, on the Gunn Spring (Manassas) road. Gen. STONE particularly cautioned him in reference to passing artillery across the river, and begged him, if he did so, to see it well supported by good infantry. He pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and leaving the matter of crossing more troops, or retiring what were already over, to his own discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right.

Col. BAKER left Gen. STONE about 9½ o'clock A. M., in high spirits, and proceeded rapidly up the river to his charge.

Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Virginia side by Gen. GORMAN, at Edwards' Ferry, and his skirmishers and cavalry scouts advanced cautiously and steadily to the front and right, while the infantry lines were formed in such position as to act rapidly and in concert, in case of an advance of the enemy, and shells were thrown by Lieut. WOODRUFF'S Parrott guns into the woods beyond our lines as thus extended, especial care being taken to annoy the enemy by the battery on the right.

Messengers from Harrison's Island informed Gen. STONE, soon after the arrival of Col. BAKER opposite the island, that he was crossing his whole force as rapidly as possible, and that he had caused an additional flat-boat to be lifted from the canal into the river, and had provided a line by which to cross the boats more rapidly.

During the morning a sharp skirmish took place between two of the advanced companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and a body of about 100 strong of Mississippi riflemen, during which a body of the enemy's cavalry appeared, causing Col. DEVENS to fall back in good order on Col. LEE'S position, after which he again advanced, his officers and men behaving admirably, fighting, retiring and advancing in perfect order, and exhibiting every proof of high courage and good discipline. Had he, at this time, had the cavalry scouting party which was sent him in the morning, but which, most unfortunately had been turned back without his knowledge, he could, doubtless, have had timely warning of the approach of the superior force, which afterwards overwhelmed his regiment and their brave commander and comrades.

Gen. STONE, evidently thinking that Col. BAKER might be able to use more artillery, dispatched to him two additional pieces of VAUGHAN'S Battery, supported by two companies of infantry, with directions to its officer to come into position below the place of crossing, and report to Col. BAKER.

Later in the day, and but a short time prior to the arrival of the guns, Col. BAKER suggested the same movement to Gen. STONE, thus justifying the General's opinion.

After Col. DEVENS' second advance, Col. BAKER seems to have gone to the field in person, but he has left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats and insuring the regular passage of the troops. If any one was charged with this duty, it was not performed, for it appears that the reinforcements, as they arrived, found no system enforced, and the boats were delayed most unnecessarily in transporting back, a few at a time, the wounded that happened to arrive with attendants.

Had an efficient officer been in charge at each landing, with one company guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have passed on to secure the success of his operation. The forwarding of artillery (necessarily a slow process) before its supporting force of infantry, also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. The infantry which was waiting with impatience should have been first transported, and this alone would have made a difference in the infantry line at the time of attack of at least 1,000 men—enough to have turned the scale in our favor.

At about 1 o'clock P. M. the enemy appeared in force in front of Col. DEVENS, and a sharp skirmish ensued, which was maintained for some time by the Massachusetts Fifteenth. Unsupported, and finding himself about to be outflanked, Col. DEVENS retired a short distance in good order, and took up a position in the edge of the wood about half a mile in front of Col. LEE'S position, where he remained until 2 P. M., when he again retired with the approach of Col. BAKER, and took his place in line with those portions of the Twentieth Massachusetts and First California regiments which had arrived.

Col. BAKER at once formed his line, awaited the attack of the enemy, which came upon him with great vigor about 3 P. M., and was met with admirable spirit by our troops, who, though evidently struggling against largely superior numbers, nearly if not quite three to one, maintained their ground and a most destructive fire upon the enemy.

Col. COGSWELL, with a small portion of his regiment, succeeded in reaching the field in the midst of the heaviest fire, and they went gallantly into action with a yell, which wavered the enemy's line.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, of BUNTING'S Battery, had succeeded, after exertions of labor, in bringing up a piece of the Rhode Island Battery, and Lieut. FRENCH, First Artillery, his two mountain howitzers; but while for a short time these maintained a well-directed fire, both officers and nearly all the men were soon borne away wounded, and the pieces were handed to the rear to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

At about 4 o'clock P. M., Col. BAKER, pierced by a number of balls, fell at the head of his command, while cheering on his men, and by his own example maintaining the obstinate resistance they were making.

Col. LEE then took command, and prepared to commence throwing our forces to the rear, but Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, being found to be senior in rank, assumed command, and ordered dispositions to be made immediately for marching to the left, and cutting a way through to Edwards' Ferry.

Unfortunately, just as the first dispositions were being made, an officer of the enemy rode rapidly in front of the Tammany Regiment and beckoned them towards the enemy. Whether the Tammany understood this as an order from one of our officers, or an invitation to close work, is not known; but the men responded to the gesture with a yell, and charged forward, carrying with them in their advance the rest of the line, which soon received a murderous fire from the enemy at close distance. Our officers rapidly recalled the men, but in the position they had now placed themselves it was impracticable to make the movement designed, and Col. COGSWELL reluctantly gave the order to retire. The enemy pursued our troops to the edge of the bluff over the landing-place, and thence poured in a heavy fire on the men who were endeavoring to cross to the island.

Rapid as the retreat necessarily was, there was no neglect of orders. The men formed near the river, deploying as skirmishers, and maintained for twenty minutes or more the unequal and hopeless contest rather than surrender.

The smaller boats had disappeared, no one knew whither. The largest boat, rapidly and too heavily laden, swamped some fifteen feet from the shore, and nothing was left to the gallant soldiers but to swim, surrender or die.

With a devotion worthy of the cause they are serving, officers and men, while quarter was being offered to such as would lay down their arms, stripped themselves of their swords and muskets and hurled them out into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe, and saved themselves as they could by swimming, floating on logs, and concealing themselves in bushes and forests to make their way up and down the river, back to a place of crossing.

The instances of personal gallantry of the highest order were so many that it would be unjust now to detail particular cases. Officers displayed for their men, and men for their officers, that beautiful devotion which is only to be found among true soldiers.

While these scenes were being enacted on the right, Gen. STONE was preparing for a rapid push forward to the road by which the enemy would retreat if driven, and entirely unsuspicious of the perilous condition of the troops on the right. The additional artillery had already been sent in anticipation, and Gen. Stone was told by a messenger from BAKER'S position, that the Colonel could, without doubt, hold his own in case he did not advance. Half an hour later, say at 3½ P. M., a similar statement was made by another messenger from Col. BAKER, and it was the expectation of Gen. STONE that an advance on the right would be made, so that he could push forward Gen. GORMAN. It was, as had been explained to Col. BAKER, impracticable to throw GORMAN'S Brigade directly to the right, by reason of the battery in the wood, between which we had never been able to reconnoitre.

At about 4 o'clock P. M. Gen. STONE telegraphed to Gen. BAKER, requesting him to send a brigade of his division, intending it to occupy the ground on this side the river, near to Harrison's Island, which could be abandoned in case of a rapid advance; and shortly after, as the fire slackened above, Gen. STONE was waiting the arrival of a messenger, on whose report he should give orders, either for the advance of Gen. GORMAN, to cut off the retreat of the enemy, or for dispositions for the night in the present position of our troops.

Capt. CANDY arrived at headquarters from the field of Col. BAKER about 5 P. M., and announced to Gen. STONE the news of Col. BAKER'S death, but giving no news of further disaster, though he stated that reinforcements were slow. Gen. STONE telegraphed this fact to Gen. BANKS, and the fact of Col. BAKER'S death, and instantly rode to the right to assume command. Before he reached the point opposite the island, evidences of disaster began to be met, in men who had crossed the river by swimming, and on reaching the landing the fact was asserted in a manner leaving no possible doubt. It was reported to Gen. STONE that the enemy's force was 10,000—an evident exaggeration. He gave orders to hold the island for the removal of the wounded, and established a patrol on the tow-path from opposite the island to the line of pickets near Monocacy, and then returned to the left, to secure the troops there from disaster, preparing means of removing them as rapidly as possible.

Orders arrived from headquarters of the army of the Potomac to hold the island and Virginia shore at Edward's Ferry at all hazards, and promising reinforcements, and Gen. STONE forwarded additional intrenching tools to Gen. GORMAN, with instructions to intrench and hold out against any force that might appear. That evening Gen. STONE learned by telegraph that Gen. BANKS was on the way to reinforce him, and at about 3 A. M., he arrived and assumed command.

I understand that Gen. STONE'S report compliments very highly the courage, good discipline and general conduct of officers and men, and he may well do so. What the official documents in Gen. BANKS' hands may add to the above I cannot say, but as they can only refer to the crossing and recrossing of reinforcements, they can in no way bias this statement one way or another.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Massachusetts Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. UPTON, will arrive here on Friday morning, Nov. 1, by the Norwich and Worcester Line. As many of the officers and men of this regiment have already been in service for three months, and as they come from the homes of the gallant Fifteenth, who fought so bravely and suffered so severely in the battle at Ball's Bluff, the Sons of Massachusetts, and the Westchester County Boys in particular, are anxious to give them a brotherly welcome. The Sons are invited to meet at the foot of Vestry-street and escort them to the Park, where the regiment will breakfast at the barracks and the officers at the Astor House, by invitation of the Sons. Tickets to the breakfast may be obtained at the Astor House and No. 205 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 462.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the Volunteer forces from this State, will proceed to Washington in the order, and on the dates, named below, and report for duty to the General-in-Chief:

1st Regim't N.Y. Vol. Cavalry, Col. De Forest, Nov. 1.
2d Regim't N. Y. Vol. Artillery, Col. Palmer, Nov. 2.
56th Regiment N.Y. Volunteers, Col. Van Wyck, Nov. 4.
61st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Cone, Nov. 5.
58th Regiment N. Y. Vol., Col. Krzyzanowski. Nov. 6.
59th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Tidball. Nov. 7.
57th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Zook... Nov. 8.
66th Regiment N. Y. Volunt'rs Col. Pinckney. Nov. 9.
63d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Enright. Nov. 9.

The following regiments having been ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE, in the City of New-York, will be held in readiness to proceed to such destination as he may direct:

51st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Ferrero.
52d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Frank.
53d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. D'Epineuil.
54th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Kozlay.

Colonels commanding are requested to cause timely requisitions to be made for arms, uniforms and all other supplies necessary for their respective regiments, including transportation and subsistence on the route, and to have full and complete muster-rolls, properly certified to by the mustering officers, filed in this Department on or before the date fixed for their departure.

Field and Line Officers who have not passed their examination will appear before the Examining Board without delay. A list of such officers as shall fail so to appear will be forwarded to Washington, and their commissions will be withheld until they shall have passed their examination.

Brig.-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of this order. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Railroad Accident.

TWO KILLED—SEVEN WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

An accident occurred last night on the Northern Central Railroad, near York. The train ran over a cow, smashing the cars. Two passengers were killed and several wounded. One of the killed is named VALENTINE, and belongs to this city. The name of the other is unknown. He is a man of about 35 years of age, with the initials of E. V. on his watch. He had in his possession one of PERHAM'S Excursion tickets, for New-York to Baltimore and back. He is of fair complexion, with blue eyes, light hair and moustache, and goatee of the same color. He has also an anchor in India ink on his left arm. He was dressed in a crab cassimere coat and satin vest.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The extensive factory on the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, belonging to the estate of CRAIG, was burnt this afternoon. A number of floors were occupied by various contractors of army cloths, haversacks, etc. A large amount of goods were saved, but the loss to the contractors will be serious. The loss by the destruction of the building, amounts to $20,000, but is insured.

Personal.

A very large and pleasant party of gentlemen assembled last evening to meet Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky, at the residence of his brother Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, in Fourteenth-street. The list of guests embraced a very large number of the prominent politicians, judges, lawyers, &c., of the City. Mr. WOLFE leaves to-day, we understand, for his home in Kentucky.

A CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE WITHDRAWN.—Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Third District, withdrew his name from the ticket yesterday, leaving the field clear for Hon. C. MURPHY, the People's candidate, the Republicans having declined thus far to make a nomination in that District.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Proposed Coalition between France and England on American Affairs.

Important Notification Relative to Southern Trade.

Any Port in the South a Port of Entry.

DR. RUSSELL ON THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

A COTTON PORT TO BE OPENED.

The Coronation of the King of Prussia.

AGITATION IN HUNGARY AND POLAND.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Still Advancing —Provisions Quiet.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 19th, *via* Queenstown 20th, arrived at Halifax at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

She has 89 passengers and £7,659 in specie for Boston, for which port she will leave at 7 P. M. She will be due at Boston early Friday morning.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 17th.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the discussions as to the common line of policy to be adopted by France and England on the American question have been again renewed. The subject has been mooted before, but was postponed. Possibly information brought over by Prince NAPOLEON may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

The London *Globe* gives prominence to the following paragraph:

"We learn from an authentic source that a notification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States. It would appear from a letter of instructions issued by Mr. MEMMINGER, from Richmond, on the 22d of August, that the Confederate Government authorizes vessels coming from foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast, declaring such port shall be considered a proper port of entry for such vessel, if the master or owners shall, without delay, dispatch a messenger to the nearest collection district, in order that a revenue officer may be sent by the Collector to take charge of the cargo and execute the formalities required in connection with the entry of goods."

At a Conservative demonstration in Essex, Capt. JERVIS, a member of Parliament, expatiated on the war in America and its effect on England. He argued in favor of the right of secession, and urged that the people of England should give such strong expression of their sentiments as would induce the Government to act in accordance therewith.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the day of humiliation in America, says that amid all the turmoil of war a change in the morals of communities can be desoried, and that there is a faint glimmering of a new dawn; and says, intelligent Americans are inclined to believe that the return of peace, though it will show mutilation, and give no security for more secession in future, will be the era of a better and more orderly Government in the Northern States generally.

Dr. RUSSELL'S last letter is dated "Washington, Oct. 4." In it he alludes to a great expedition to sail at the end of October. He says that the Government is determined to open a cotton port, and it don't believe in the oaths of the Southerners that they will never give a bale of cotton to the Yankees, but thinks the temptation of the high prices prevailing will attract large supplies of cotton to port for exportation. Thus a Government monopoly may be created in cotton, and a strong protectionists Government will scarcely fail to put on a screw with foreign customers. The writer thinks that, for the present, the large ports of the South are tolerably safe.

The owner of the ship *Boyne* has brought forward grievances against the National Government for prohibiting that vessel from entering Savannah before the blockade was established, and claims compensation for losses.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

W. SHERMAN CRAWFORD, a prominent Irish politician and member of Parliament, is dead.

The official trial of the speed of the iron-plated frigate *Warrior*, resulted in an average of nearly fourteen and a-half knots, which places her at the head of the British navy in speed, as well as in all other particulars. The highest speed attained was over 16½ knots.

A meeting had been held in Birmingham relative to the cotton supply, and in advocacy of the establishment of cotton industry in Africa as the means of destroying the Slave-trade. Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT, of New-York, was among the speakers, and advocated the introduction of colored families from America into Africa.

The funds were quiet and steady. There was increased ease in the discount market, owing to large Government payments. Good bills were done as low as three per cent. on the Stock Exchange. Short loans on Government securities were obtainable at one and a half to two per cent.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Italian question has been debated in Cabinet Council with considerable animation, owing chiefly to the decided tone taken by PERSIGNY in favor of the Italian side. No resolution was taken.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has received a first warning for an objectionable summary of political events.

Count PERSIGNY has issued a circular calling on the Prefects to bring all charitable societies, established without the sanction of the Government, under the operation of the laws. The Societies of St. Vincent de Paul are especially pointed out for reform.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Bourse is dull, but closed firmer, at f.67.85.

The Paris Money market continued unsettled. The sale of bills to be created under the credit of two millions, granted to the Bank of France, had commenced in Paris.

PRUSSIA.

The coronation of the King took place in the Church of Castile, at Konigsberg, on the 18th. The splendor of the various processions was very great. After the ceremony various addresses were presented, to which the King replied as follows:

"The Kings of Prussia have now worn the Crown 160 years. I am the first King to ascend the throne, since the Crown, who has been surrounded with institutions in harmony with our times. But, remembering that the Crown comes from God, I have been notified by my coronation in this sacred place that I received it in humility, and know that the prayers of my people accompanied me in this solemn act. The love and fidelity displayed towards me since my accession to the throne, and which has just been manifested towards me in such a touching manner, are tokens I may reckon, under all circumstances, of the fidelity, devotedness and self-sacrificing spirit of my people. Trusting in these qualities, I could renounce the custom of requiring the oath of allegiance and fidelity from my faithful people. The gratifying proofs of their affection and devotion, afforded on occasion of a late event, have strengthened this confidence. The providence of God has preserved the blessings of peace to our dear Fatherland. My valiant army will protect it from dangers without. As regards dangers in the interior, Prussia will remain free of them, because the throne of her Kings remains strong in the power and right of unity between the King and people, which has made Prussia great. While it continues to exist we shall be enabled, on the ground of acknowledged rights, to resist the dangers of an agitated period, and all threatening storms. May God will it so."

The Minister of State then read several orders; also, an act of amnesty and several grants of nobility, &c. The King accepted an invitation to the ball to be given by the Earl of Clarendon, in honor of the event.

ITALY.

The affair of the Abbe PASSIGLIA occupied considerable attention at Rome. An effort was made to arrest him by the Papal Government, but he eluded the Police. His papers were seized, and he was suspended from the exercise of his functions.

HUNGARY.

The Government Commissioners at Pesth had been treated with an offensive mock serenade, at which the Police and military interfered. Shots were fired, and the crowd dispersed without any harm being done.

POLAND.

Affairs at Warsaw remain unchanged.

It is stated that, on the occasion of the "Kosciusco demonstration," the military arrested all parties who refused to quit the churches of Warsaw, where they were assembled.

DENMARK.

The bill had been introduced, in the Chambers, abolishing passports to subjects of such Governments as do not require passports.

TURKEY.

A Turkish war bulletin announced a Turkish victory over 3,000 insurgents and Montenegrins. The dispatch claims that the Montenegrin frontier was respected, but the Montenegrins affirm that it has been violated by the Turks.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

CRACOW, Saturday, Oct. 19.

News received from Warsaw announces that several of the churches in that city had been forcibly entered by the military, and the male portion of the congregation conveyed by them to the citadel. Half of the persons thus arrested had been set at liberty. It was asserted that 2,000 prisoners remaining would be drafted into different regiments for the military service. The clergy had closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The *Gazette*, of France, has received and published in its impression of to-day, an official communication which gives a denial to its assertions concerning a pretended warm discussion between Count PERSIGNY and M. THOUVENAL on the Italian question, and says no such discussion took place, and no difference of opinion exists between the two Ministers.

TURIN, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states that the King of Prussia had received Gen. DELLA ROSCA with great cordiality.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The French Mail steamer has reached Lisbon, with Rio Janerio dates of Sept. 25. Coffee was quoted 5$900@6$100 for good firsts; stock, 125,000 bags.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton during the week at 116,500 bales. Prices have advanced ⅜c.@½d. The sales to speculators were 56,000 bales, and those to exporters 11,000 bales. Friday's sales amounted to 25,000 bales, the market closing with a still advancing tendency; the sales including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are:

Orleans fair	11¾d.	Mobile middling	11⅜d
Orleans middling	11d.	Upland fair	11⅜d.
Mobile fair	11½d.	Upland middling	11½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 633,500 bales, of which 350,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices still advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. report FLOUR firm, with an upward tendency; American, 26s.@33s. WHEAT firm and unchanged as compared with Tuesday, but 6d. higher on the week; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 8d.; Red Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Western, 13s.; White Southern, 13s.6d.@14s. CORN still advancing 2s.6d.@3s. higher on the week; Mixed, 34s.; Yellow 34s.6d.; White, 36s @38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF quiet, but steady. PORK dull, and unchanged. BACON steady, at 35s.@37s. ₩ cwt. LARD dull, at 48s.@50s. TALLOW tending upward, and prices 1s. higher; Butchers' Association quoted 50s. 6d.@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES firm, at 35s. for Pots, and 36s. 6d. for Pearls. RESIN firmer; Common, 12s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive, at 63s.@64s. SUGAR buoyant, and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE—Sales small. RICE active, and 6d. higher; Carolina, 27s. 6d.@31s. 6d. LINSEED buoyant, and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher. LINSEED OIL tending upward; sales at 35s. COD OIL quiet, at £34.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S *Circular* reports: WHEAT buoyant and 1s.@2s. higher. FLOUR firm and 1s. higher for Philadelphia. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for rails and bars, and 49s. for pig. SUGAR quiet and firm. TEA quiet but steady at 1s. for common Congou. COFFEE firm. RICE advancing and active. TALLOW firm at 51s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 62s.@62s. 6d. LINSEED still advancing. LINSEED CAKES inactive at £11 5s.@£12. LINSEED OIL buoyant at 34s. 9d.@35s. COD OIL and SPERM OIL quiet but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¼@92⅜ for money. The Bullion in the bank had decreased £246,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been more doing in American Stocks. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 38 discount; Erie shares at 24½; U. S. Fives at 74, and do. Sixes at 80.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 20.

COTTON—Sales yesterday were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant with a still advancing tendency, though quotations were unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and firm. PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for Money.

Sales of Erie Railroad shares at 23@23½, and Illinois Central at 38½ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 10,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 148f.; do. *bas*, 142f. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency. Stock in port, 178,000 bales.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from California by the Pacific Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Sailed 26th, ship *Monday*, London, with a cargo of wheat, flour and wool; ship *Western Star*, Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat aud silver ore. 27th, U. S. steamer *Saranac*, for a cruise down the coast.

Capt. JOHN H. LENDRUM, United States Army, died yesterday, in this city. He was a native of Connecticut.

The steamer *Narragansett* was at Acapulco on the 27th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 28.

Sailed, 27th, United States steamer *Wyoming*, for a cruise.

Arrived to-day, ship *Neptune's Car*, New-York. Arrived yesterday, whale ship *Florida*, 27 days from Ochotsk, with 220 barrels oil. She heard from and spoke the following vessels: Sept. 1, ship *Othello*, 110 barrels, this season; 10th, *Jeannette*; 10th, ship *California*, 150 barrels; ship *Congress*; 30th, bark *Ontario*, 900 barrels; May 29th, ship *Polar Star* was lost on the west side of Kamscatka.

The bark *Alice Fraser* parted her moorings in Horseshoe Bay about midnight, Dec. —, and went to sea.

Many whalers are reported on their way to this port, believing its advantages are superior to Honolulu.

The steamer *Panama* arrived yesterday from Mazatlan, 14th. She brought $140,000 in treasure. She reports the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* at St. Lucas.

There was a terrible gale at Mazatlan on the 29th ult., blowing down houses and wrecking vessels, among them the brig *Rolling Wave*, of New-York.

Gen. SHIELDS was at Mazatlan on the 13th inst. He declines a Brigadier-Generalship. He is encouraging some plan for Irish emigration to the Western States of Mexico.

Several Texans had arrived at Mazatlan on their way to California. They report a stagnation in business throughout Texas since the secession, and the utmost misery prevails at Matamoras and along the Rio Grande. Stores were closed and steamers tied up. All kinds of improvements were suspended.

THE MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

Large Amount of Property taken from the Body—Mysterious Case.

The body of an unknown man, some few days ago, was discovered by a citizen of Middletown, N. J., floating in the water. The corpse was well and fashionably dressed, and in one of the pockets was found $110 in gold, beside some loose change. An inquest was held, and so much money being found upon the deceased, it was supposed that the murder could not have possibly been done for gain, and the verdict was that deceased had come to his death by some unknown means. The Coroner, however, advertised the case for further information. It so happened that a gentleman in busines in this City received a letter from the city of Mainz, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, asking for information of a SIGISMUND FELLNER, who had left for America in the steamship *Bavaria*, having a large amount of valuables in money and jewels.

Upon inquiry, it was found that FELLNER, upon his arrival in this City, had taken up his quarters at the Prescott House, and that on the 15th inst. he had left there, in company of a stranger, carrying with him a small trunk, after stating he was going to seek other lodgings. One day, while reading the paper, the gentleman read the account of the finding of the body, and by some unaccountable impulse he immediately thought it might be FELLNER, so he went to view the body when he at once discovered that the body was that of him whom he sought. Diamonds, and jewelry to the value of $40,000, and $10,000 in money had disappeared, the $110 doubtless being left behind to lull suspicion. Upon the identification of the body, which was one mass of wounds, no less than twenty having been inflicted, seven of which had penetrated the heart, it was buried, and intelligence of the tragic event was sent to Germany. Upon further inquiry it has been found that the stranger who left the Prescott House with FELLNER was shabbily dressed, and excited suspicion in the mind of the clerk. A day or two afterwards FELLNER was seen on board a Catharine-street ferry-boat, in company with a showily dressed Jewess, who was profusely decorated with diamonds. Since then FELLNER has not been seen. The police are on the track of this man and woman, and will no doubt speedily unearth them. In the meantime a reward of $500 is offered for the discovery of the murderer or murderers.

City Politics.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the electors of the Sixth Senatorial District is to be held to-morrow evening at Irving Hall, to ratify the nomination of WASHINGTON SMITH for the State Senate. Mr. SMITH is the nominee of the Republican Party in that District, and is a man of energy, integrity and political efficiency. He has always been a zealous and devoted advocate of Republican principles, and has very strong claims upon the confidence and support of the Republican electors. Several well known and popular speakers are expected to address the meeting. The call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens of the District, will be found in another column.

Hon. B. F. MANIERRE, the present Senator, has been nominated for reëlection by the People's Union Convention. A meeting to ratify the nomination will be held on Saturday evening. Mr. M. is a gentleman of high character, and earned, by his course in the Senate, last Winter, the full and entire confidence of his constituents. He stands now aloof from party organizations, upon the platform of the Union and in favor of political reform.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Democratic candidate should have a divided opposition.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Seventh Assembly District (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards) Union Convention held a meeting at Jefferson Market last evening, and nominated unanimously and by acclamation, H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., as their candidate for Assembly.

Interesting from Hayti.

CABINET CHANGES—PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE—AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN BARBAROUSLY CONDEMNED TO DEATH—HIS VESSEL CONFISCATED.

Advices from Hayti extend to Oct. 19.

According to the *Opinion Nationale* a partial change had occurred in the Cabinet of President GEFFRARD. The Portfolio of Justice had been intrusted to a former member of the Legislative body.

The Haytian Government is strenuously laboring to encourage agriculture. In a recent address to the Chamber of Representatives the President had said: "The most sanguine hopes might be indulged in regard to the future prosperity of the Republic."

Much interest was excited in the island, arising out of the case of the Captain and crew of the American bark *William*, which was wrecked on the coast during a severe gale last Spring. Capt. PELLETIER, the commander, together with all his men, were seized as they were cast ashore, loaded with heavy irons, and carried to Port-au-Prince, where they were confined in subterranean dungeons. The unfortunate men were, notwithstanding the protests of the American Consul, and the remonstrances of the several European Consuls, confined five months without trial. On Sept. 5, the form of a trial was had, when, without any witnesses having been heard on either side, the Captain was condemned to be shot, and the pilot and one of the sailors, an American, were sentenced to four years in the chain-gang. The remainder of the crew, to the number of eight, had, through the importunity of the French Consul, been set at liberty. The vessel and cargo had, in the meantime, been confiscated, thus reducing the family of the condemned mariner to ruin.

Capt. PELLETIER has written a letter to the Havana papers setting forth his case, but omitting to mention the grounds upon which his persecution was founded. He only says "they were as baseless and gratuitous, as they were repugnant to his sentiments and character."

At the latest accounts the sentence against Capt. PELLETIER had not been executed, though the execution, notwithstanding the formal protest of the American Consul, was expected to take place at once.

The bark *William* is mentioned in the "American Lloyds" as a vessel of 232 tons burden, built in 1847, and owned in New-York.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO A BOSTON ARTIST.—A gentleman of much learning and taste, who lived many years in Boston and now resides in Europe, having received photographs from several friends here taken by Mr. J. A. WHIPPLE, No. 96 Washington-street, writes that in all Europe there cannot be found any photographs so excellent as those taken by the above-named artist, and that all the Europeans to whom he had shown these specimens concurred in the same opinion. Mr. WHIPPLE is unsurpassed in his profession, even in this country.—*Boston Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

BUFFALO ROBES FOR THE ARMY.—KNOX, having an extensive stock of Buffalo Robes, has, in consideration of the scarcity of blankets, determined to offer them as substitutes therefor, and will supply all applicants. The "Army of the Potomac" is now suffering from intense cold, and these articles are just the articles they require to secure health and comfort. Send to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and secure a Buffalo Robe.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—S. Gavua and lady, R. Egea, A. Hernandez, R. Lewis, J. Hooper, H. Bargen, A. Hunter, G. W. Somago, J. Viners, G. Phillips, R. O. Williams, S. Meyers, H. Stewart, M. Ferrerin, Mrs. O'Brien and child, F. S. Ronda, F. Grande, J. Carrichua, G. A. Chattolus, Mrs. Fontane, Miss M. Fontane, G. A. Aquria, E. Garcia, Mrs. C. D. Lopez, A. Nourse, J. Cerorea, L. Gonzales, E. Menendez, A. Nicholson, J. Ceballos, Gen. Brannon, U. S. A., and servant, A. Codwise, Mr. and Mrs. Guyot and 3 children, J. M. Martinez, Maj. Yard, U. S. A., C. W. Yard, A. Carmine, N. Olarte, S. Balengatin, E. Snell, G. Sobinson, G. S. N. Demor, J. Marquis, R. Rousser, E. Jammand, A. Fitch, Mrs. M. A. Rialdi, P. Otanes, R. Arno, J. Signor, M. Gabriel, M. Powers.

In ship Annie Bowen, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. Everett Staples, lady, child and servant, late of ship Jacob Badger, (condemned.)

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Mrs. N. Hazell and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 28	Sun sets	4 59	Moon rises	3 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 31	Gov. Island	6 20	Hell Gate	7 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Wanderer, Forbes, Havre, Williams & Guion; Wm. Tapscott, Bell, London, E. E. Morgan; Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Bremen, Chas. Luling.

Barks Philo, Golightly, Falmouth, Jackson & Neill; Virginia Ann, Bryant, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Edwin, Peterson, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Indus, Bell, Cork, P. S. Kenway.

Brigs Scotchman, Trumbull, Glasgow, Jackson & Neill; Billow, (Br.,) Burgess, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Leonard Berry, Stuli, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; L. & H. Armstrong, Brown, St. Johns, R. H. Underwood; Ellen, O'Brien, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Lucy A. Orcutt, Armstrong, Weymouth, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Sea Lion, Arey, St. Johns, N. F., W. L. Brown & Co.; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Euphemia, Lee, Havana, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ocean Wave, Lockhart, Laguayra, D. R. De Wolff; Lydia B. Cowperthwait, Rogers, Lisbon, B. F. Small; Fleetwood, Cathcart, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; Northern Light, Lake, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana Oct. 25, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, [illegible] Co. Has had strong northerly gales, with heavy head sea, most of the passage.

U. S. transport Thomas Swann, Hamilton, Baltimore 48 hours, and Fortress Monroe 24 hours.

U. S. steam transport Whilden, Colnary, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Abner Stetson, (of Damariscotta,) Stetson, Antwerp 46 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Oct. 9, lat. 32 40, lon. 37, at 9 P. M., was run into by Portuguese brig Good Fortune, from Porto Rico for Lisbon, with a cargo of sugar. The brig sunk in a few minutes after the collision. Took from her the officers and crew, ten in number, and brought them to this port. The ship lost her jibboom and head gear.

Ship Undaunted, (of Boston,) Freeman, Liverpool Sept. 26—passed the North of Ireland on the 27th—with mdse. to Bassett, Bacon & Co. Since passing Ireland, has had a succession of heavy gales from N. W. and S. W. the entire passage. Oct. 2, Antone Silva, a Portuguese seaman, fell from the foretopgallantmast, and was killed.

Ship Annie Bowen, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 15, and Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Ship Northampton, (of Bath,) Elwell, Genoa 56 ds., via Gibralter Sept. 18, and Boston Bay 4 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sept. 23, lat. 38 35, lon. 17 33, saw ship Sea Flower, of Boston, bound S.; same time, passed brig Ortolan, from Cette for New-York.

Ship Charles C. Duncan, (of Bath,) Otis, London 42 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had westerly weather most of the passage.

Ship Cumberland, (of Portland,) Dale, Portland 3 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Kate Dyer, (of Portland,) Dyer, Bristol 33 ds., in ballast to Capen & Delano.

Ship Esmeralda, York, Liverpool Oct. 16, with coal and 34 passengers to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Celestial Empire, Pierce, Liverpool 43 ds., with coal and salt to C. H. Parsons & Co.

Bark Beaver, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Utley, Glasgow 40 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy W. weather, during which shipped a sea which broke mainrail and 9 stancheons, stove bulwarks; lost sails, &c.

Bark Traveler, (Br., of Liverpool,) Randle, Rio Janeiro Sept. 18, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Sept. 24, lat. 14 22 S., lon. 31 41, spoke ship Banshee, from Rio for Balimore.

Bark Chevallie, Anderson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 20, via St. Thomas Oct. 19, in ballast to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Vessels left at St. Thomas not known.

Bark Tylla, (Dan.,) Rothe, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbold, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Manrico, (Dutch,) Schreuder, Curacoa 14 ds., with hides, wood, &c., to Dowall & Co.

Brig Wm. Wilson, Obert, Ciudad Bolivar Oct. 6, and the River 10th, with hides, &c., to Harbech & Co.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Oct. 30.—Steamship Cosmopolitan, for Havana.

Oct. 29.—Ships Charmer, San Francisco; Cincinnatus, and Wm. Nelson, Havre; Annie Richmond, London; Progress, Liverpool. Barks Acacia, Dublin; E. Wright, Jr., Marseilles; Garland, (Br.,) Cork. Brigs Leviathan, Sisal; Jean Hippolyte, (Span.,) New-Bedford; Jane Duncan, (Br.,) Cork. Schooners Ocean Bird, Martinique; Danville, Bordeaux.

Spoken, &c.

Cronstadt—brig, of Gloucester, from Boston, Oct. 26, lat. 38 53, lon. 70 59.

Universe—ship, hence for Liverpool, was passed, Oct. 7, lat. 47, lon. 29.

Foreign Ports.

At Ciudad Bolivar, Oct. 6, brig Mercy Ellen, for New-York, wtg.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 24, barks May Queen, from Baltimore, just arr.; Floresto, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.; ship Anna Bowens, for New-York next day, and others not recollected.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—8th, A. H. Gould, at Marseilles; 16th, Gloucester, and Maggie, at Antwerp; 15th, Harvey Birch, and Tempest, at Havre; 18th, Elizabeth, at Kingston; Abbyle, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—18th, Col. J. Scott, at Scilly.

Sailed for New-York—18th, Clarissa, and Courier, from Deal.

MEM.—The Normandy, from Cork, in entering the dock at Havre, touched the ground. There was 12 feet of water in the hold, and the ship was considered lost.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Jane Daggett, at Glasgow; E. B. Bertram, and Far West, at Dunkirk; Kate, at Lisbon; Anna Jordan, at Cadiz; Scott, at Genoa.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1861.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS

To the Fifty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

AN ORATION WILL BE DELIVERED

BY JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,

Under the direction of

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets and circulars to be had at all the principal music-stores.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

WONDERFUL SALE OF LACTONAH.

20,000 BOTTLES SOLD WEEKLY.

This mild invigorator communicates tone and warmth to the system. It inspires new life to the blood; improves the appetite, cures pain after eating, and soothes the nerves. Sold at 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle, at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

N. B.—Ten thousand persons too debilitated to use medicines have been built up by the LACTONAH, and who will be pleased to answer inquiries.

For address inquire

No. 294 CANAL-ST.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS—A responsible, good girl, willing to go in the country for the Winter; English or Scotch preferred; unquestionable references required. Inquire at No. 283 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

AMAZING PRICES.

NEW GOODS FROM

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

BY

STEAMERS FULTON AND NIAGARA.

Our E. J. OVINGTON has just returned from Europe, where, on account of the limited orders from this country, the manufacturers were ready to sell at a

GREAT SACRIFICE,

enabling the subscribers now to offer to their customers the best-assorted stock of China to be found in the United States,

AT LOW PRICES.

Examine these figures:

French China Dining Plates, the dozen	$1 50
French China Fruit Baskets, on foot	60
French China Turkey Dishes, usual price $2 50	1 50
French China Tea Plates, the dozen	80
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75 to 4 75
French China Soup Tureens, large	1 75
A large Cut-Glass Goblet, the dozen	1 65
Ivory balance-handled Tea-Knives, the dozen	3 15
Ivory balance-handled Dinner-Knives, the dozen	3 90
Silver-plated Casters, five cut bottles	3 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Dessert Forks, the dozen	2 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	14 00
Mantle Vases, heretofore sold for $12 and $14, we now offer for	$7 and 9 60
Iron-stone China Tea Plates, large size, the dozen	62

All purchases over $5 delivered to the Eastern District, New-York and Jersey City.

Orders by mail, inclosing the cash, faithfully executed.

M. M. OVINGTON BROTHERS prient les residents Français de vien vouloir leur accorder leur confiance.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, A front parlor, bedroom and pantry, on the second floor, with water and gas; carpets and furniture for sale; a man and wife occupying the rest of the house. Apply on the premises, No. 49 Eldridge-st., between the hours of 10 and 5.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING is desirous of procuring situations for three servants, cook, laundress, and chambermaid and waitress; one of them has lived in the family 11 years. Apply at No. 3 West 30th-st., until 12 o'clock Nov. 1.

ONE LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED room and two bedrooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 65 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.